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VOL. XIII NO. 156 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	MALWA*		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

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2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

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First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

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To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
4th July	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	5,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1st July	BARALA	...	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
3rd ,,	VARSOVA	...	Busreh via Karachi.
8th ,,	KAROA	...	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	16th June	30th June
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	26th July	9th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J: Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug.	27th Aug.

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

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O.S.K. LINE
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Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	G. Fujita	5750	1 July	9 July
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5220	26 July	9 Aug.

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...CORE NOTES.

...EW DEWAN.

...N CORRESPONDENT.)

...LLE'PEY, June 26.

...E Watts, B.A., Bar-at-Law, ...has just as... ...e oldest ... was the ... Govern... ...s. Two ... overn... ... the ... the ... Highness the ...Maharani ...Mr. Watts was for some time ... the Finance Department of the ... of India, but he retired in ... and settled in England as a Barrister. ... a Travancorean and had his early ... in the Maharajah's College at ...andrum, wherefrom he graduated. The ..., therefore, in well-informed circles ... be will be loyal to his country and ... Sovereign. This appointment marks ... in the public service of this state, ... establishes the undisputed right of ... Travancorean, whatever may be his ..., to occupy any post of responsibi... under the Sovereign.

STATE AIDED BANK.

... proposal to start a State Aided ... in the state has long been pending ... the archives of the Secretariat. It has ... been finally sanctioned by Govern... ... The Bank will be registered with ... of 30 lakhs divided into 60,000 ... of Rs. 50 each. The certificates ... ing will be issued as soon as shares ... Rs. 5 lakhs are subscribed. The ...ancore Government will make a per... ...t deposit of a sum of 20 lakhs, ... interest, and will also transfer the ... work to the Bank. Suggestions ... been made by the Merchants' Associa... ... that some powerful private Banks ... working in British India, should be ... to take up the managing agency of ... proposed State-Aided Bank. It is ex... ... that the Scheme will fructify before ...ary 1926.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

... Government have now decided to ... open the roads on the Western, ...ern and Southern gates. On the ... sides there are a number of Brah... ...ses and the road leads only to their ... and is not generally made use of by ... public and there are no public institu... either.

...ars on the Western, Southern and ...n sides of the temple will not ordi... be left open to the public, but in ...ce with some long established ... ...processions on Ashtami and ...e to pass through these ...stivals are only two days ... on those days again, the ...ove roads will be closed to ... With these restrictions ... of Travancore are willing ... the roads. But the ... are not prepared to accept ... and hence the Satya... ...continues. Interesting develop... ...are expected in the course of the ...fortnight.

TRIVANDRUM MUNICIPALITY.

... question of allowing the Trevan... Municipal Council to have a non... President, has long been engaging ...attention of Government. The Muni... ...y wanted to have a non-official Presi..., but the Government stated that their ... would be granted, provided that ... would have a senior Official as the ... Executive Officer. The Municipali... ...has not agreed to this proposal and ... this question has been hanging fire ... the last five years. At a special meet... of the Trevendrum Municipal Council ... on the 17th June, the subject was ... brought forward and the proposi... ...was passed by a large majority. The ...millers are taking steps to wait on the ...Dewan and make representations on ...subject.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

MR. TRIVEDI ON PREPARATION FOR SWARAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bangalore branch of the International League of Youths, Mr. G. B. Trivdi, of Bombay, recently delivered an address on National Reconstruction, in the course of which he observed that the mantra of Swaraj was being heard in the towns and villages of India and Indians, great and small, both in British India and in Indian States, were making efforts to reach the goal of Swaraj both by internal as well as by external means. Mr. Trivedi said that on that occasion he was not going to speak about the political agitation to get Swaraj. He attached greater importance to the internal preparation for the advent of self-government. Thy had to reconstruct the society and make it fit to achieve and enjoy the fruits of Swaraj. Mr. Trivedi continued:—"Mahatma Gandhi is trying to spiritualise politics by his Bardoli Programme. Impatient politicians may ask him to retire from the Congress, but he has the foresight of a prophet. He wants to prepare us Indians socially, spiritually and economically so that we may be fit for achieving and enjoying Swaraj. His message is the message of National Reconstruction. Let us understand and digest it. By doing so, we shall do him greater honour than by taking him on procession and crying his "Jai." What then is this National Reconstruction? Spiritually it is resisting the materialistic influences of the West. The Western civilisation has brought us many good things such as industry, organisation, social service and democratic ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity. But it has brought us also many undesirable things. Drink is now organised as a traffic from which the State derives large revenue at the ruin of our homes and morals. Betting at races is considered fashionable since it is patronised by Governors and Viceroys. Sensual enjoyments have become attractive and we are imperceptibly reverting from our national ideal of plain living and high thinking and drifting to low thinking and fast living. Let us stop and think. Let us avoid the glare of materialism. It is foreign to our ancient civilisation. Let us save our Society from Drink, Betting and Sensuality. This is our spiritual salvation.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

"Socially our National Reconstruction means the removal of obstructions for the social rise of our backward people. The Brahmans are the natural leaders of our Society. They are the custodians of our ancient learning and they preserved our spiritual treasure in times of foreign invasion and rule. They deserve our best thanks for this service to the nation. But let them now hand over that treasure to the nation and not claim any monopoly. Let them spread knowledge broadcast and give a helping hand to the backward classes. If they resist the demand there will be a social rebellion. We have also to put our houses in order by doing justice to our sisters. Swaraj is not for men alone, women have a place in it. If our mothers, wives and our sisters are kept in ignorance and superstition, how can we expect our children to be strong in body and mind? Homes are the cradles of a nation and women are our nation-makers. Let them be restored to the proud privilege of helpmates and not of cooks, servants and child-bearers. Let us improve the lot of our widows and make them useful members of society as teachers, nurses lady doctors and social workers. If they are young, give them a chance in life by remarriage. You cannot let these unfortunate sisters be a burden on society and drive some of them to a life of shame and misery. Our marriage system too has to be improved. Money consideration is a blot on our society. Our graduates and undergraduates should stand up against this system of Dowry. It is a disgrace to our education and marks us as unfit for Swaraj if we sell ourselves in the marriage market or buy our companions from the same market. We have also to purify our society and respect the sacredness of marriage by abolishing the system of Devdasis and Dancing Girls. We have to give human rights to the Untouchables, for they too have a share in our Swaraj. The Hindus will be losers in political franchise if they do not improve the lot of this despised humanity. Already people of other faiths are exploiting this our weakness. It is not a question of religion but of civic rights. You need not eat with them, but how can you refuse them the right to walk in public streets? The struggle in Travancore has opened your eyes and I hope the South will profit by it and restors civic rights to the people.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

"Economically our reconstruction means to revive our village industries. Mahatma Gandhi's message of Charkha and Khadder is nothing more than a demand for this revival. We must feed and clothe ourselves. Our raw products, cotton, oil-seeds, jute etc., are exported and are returned to us in manufactured forms. If we manufacture them here we can increase our national wealth and reduce poverty. The struggle of life is increasing. Let us be simple in our lives, let our wants be few and let us learn to supply them ourselves. Literary education alone will not do. Let us have technical and scientific education as well. You have a Science Institute here endowed by our Bombay philanthrophist, the late Mr. J. N. Tata. He wanted our industrial and economic regeneration. If we work in his spirit we shall soon have our economic reconstruction. Thus I have shown you how we can bring about our National Reconstruction spiritually, socially and economically. I leave political reconstruction to our politicians be they Liberals or Swarajists. May God help us in this our National Work!"

MILL INDUSTRY AND WAGES.

Mr. S. H. Jabhwala writes:—

If the mill-owners could afford to cancel their threat to reduce wages for the last six months that they have been threatening there is no justification in the announcement of their intention that they would now effect the reduction from August next. Since their agitation accompanied with a threat to reduce the wages, with regard to Government's decision not to repeal the Excise duty, no special circumstances have arisen giving rise to the necessity for their new step. No one questions the disastrous condition in which the owners have put themselves and which has been brought about by a multiplicity of causes. But the least of them all bears no relation whatever to the wages of the men. Foiled at the hand of the Government in connection with the non-repeal of Excise duty, a disastrous exchange policy, and wilful refusal to diminish the possibility of economic rivalry of Japan with India, the mill-owners are now trying to wreak the vengeance of their disappointment upon the only one factor of their institution, namely, the poor operative who they know in spite of his inability to bear any further loss whatsoever is bound as a result of his incapacity to accept the flagrant challenge that they have flung against him. They have discarded an opportunity offered them by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to consider the feasibility of opposing Government in its policy of Exchange and thus have supported the regardless attitude of the Government. The condition of the men and women employees under the Bombay mill-owner presents one of the saddest pictures of factory life in the world. Let them who desire to see for themselves what I mean accompany me any Sunday on my Purity Mission rounds. The mill-owner should not think any longer of imposing the last straw that will break the camel's back. It is only manly for him to ensure his position with Government, not fleece the poor.

There is nothing like economic freedom worth the name that India enjoys. Why do not the mills offer a united front to the adverse forces till the enemy is down on his knees? Why do they miss an opportunity of leading India on to the path of freedom and prosperity. The Government of India itself is not independent in regard to India's economic questions, all power being entrusted to the capitalist in England.

Again, it is upto the public of Bombay to help the worker by protesting against the abnormal food prices and rents that are prevalent in the market to-day, for which Government has done nothing. The war ceased years ago. The British Parliament has been steadily adjusting all the economic disorders. But what do we see here? A number of disasters stare the masses in their face,—abnormal rents, abnormal food prices, abnormality in every necessary of life. The degree of unemployment and that of under-employment is so steadily rising that the middle-class man and the poor man find life in Bombay an insoluble problem. Crime is on the ascendant, equally balanced by suicides.

If the mill-owners have reckoned the operative a a quantity apart from their industrial interests in their days of prosperity, the labourer cannot be made a sharer in their disasters for which they have made out a strong case indeed. But he has closely associated himself with other superior class of persons interested in the management of his industry. The administration even here is as top-heavy as is that in the Indian Civil Service. The Agents have extravagant commissions, large commissions are given on insurance, on the purchase and sales of commodities. The payments of many superior officials are undeservedly heavy and last but not least the allowances assigned to the Directors are an unnecessary tax upon the industry for some [illegible] to see their pockets [illegible] before the time of dispersal of their meeting and merely raising up the finger to give vote. Every factory needs improvement from within in the first place. The mill-owners ought not to have missed the opportunity of strengthening their position just when Government declined to consider their case during the Excise duty agitation. It was but a tame expression of a subdued power. If that question alone with the one just staring them in the face were entrusted for investigation to an impartial committee of Enquiry constituted of representatives from the interested parties, some way may still be found for ensuring public sympathy without which in their present step they cannot put up much good fight. The mill-owners at the present juncture should prove the stuff of which they are made by making all possible sacrifices which will enable them to win all the sympathies of the employees to their side. The employees do recognise the fact that the industry is now passing through a grave crisis and will, with little tact and sympathy, be won over but that sympathy should in no way interfere with their present earnings. Not all the mills are undergoing loss though a majority are. The profit-makers should stand by the losers in their hour of difficulty but the poor mill must [illegible] which is commonly in imperial politics termed Bolshevism.

B. [illegible] BURGOYNE'S

IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Numerous ills and dis[illegible] the direct result of an a[illegible] tion of waste material [illegible] the system, and pimples, sores and ulcerated surfaces at once become evident, accompanied by that feeling of lassitude and lack of interest in life generally. Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla will revitalise your system and send pure blood—that means so much to good health—coursing through your veins.

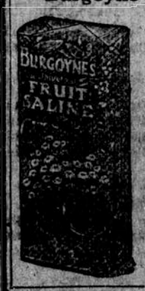
It cleanses the blood of all impurities and restores a healthy condition to the skin. You want the best, so be sure you ask for Burgoyne's and get it.

Burgoyne for Purity

BURGOYNE'S Fruit Saline

When run down, and you lack energy and fail to take an interest in your work or pleasures, this condition is frequently due to a sluggish liver, indicating the necessity of cleansing the system of waste products.

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline



banishes depression and remedies this evil condition; ensures for you absence of worry, and restores that feeling of abounding good health.

Be sure it is Burgoyne's.

Look for the Trade Mark.

It represents 180 years' reputation for purity and reliability.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE'S Easton's Syrup

The tonic that makes you fit. In all cases of debility, anæmia, loss of mental and physical powers Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup has no equal. Restore that lost appetite and get that feeling of buoyant energy and strength by taking

Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup

Contains just the essentials required for the development of the brain and nervous system. The most rapid and certain way of restoring energy & strength. Ask for Burgoyne's and get the best.

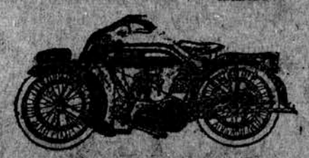
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Limited, EAST HAM, LONDON.

B.S.A

Motor Bicycles

WHEN purchasing your next Motor Bicycle remember there is a 60 years' reputation for reliability behind B.S.A.'s and a comprehensive range, from 2.49h.p. to 9.86h.p., from which to choose.

Look for this Trade Mark



The B.S.A. 5.51 h.p. Motor Bicycle.

Write for illustrated catalogue to:

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

HE KNOWS THERE ARE GOOD THINGS TO EAT.. ..

Cooked with

Cocoqem

Pure Vegetable Shortening

DISTRIBUTORS: BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NANAVATY & Co.

NAUSARI BLDGS., HORNBY RD. FORT, BOMBAY.

GROSSMITH'S

Shem-el-Nessim Regd

PERFUME

The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON LTD., LONDON.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—KAPURTHALA, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 25,50,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 5,57,971-9-3

PERMANENT DIRECTORS:—

1. LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
2. RAJA SIR DAYA KISHEN KAUL K.B.E., C.I.E., Prime Minister, Patiala State.
3. K. B. DIWAN ABDUL HAMID, O.B.E., C.I.E., Chief Minister, Kapurthala State.
4. R. B SARDAR NARAIN SINGH, Contractor & Reis, Dehra Dun.
5. SARDAR SALIG RAM HOON, General Manager, Patiala State Bank, and Registrar Co-operative Societies, Patiala State.
6. MALIK GIRDHARI LAL, B.A., 4. Punj Mahal Road, Lahore.
7. RAI BAHADUR LALA NIRANJAN DAS, Vakil, High Court, Lahore.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:—

1. DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN KISHEN KISHORE, Reis, Lahore.
2. LALA KANKYA LAL GAUBA, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
3. RAI BAHADUR SETH PRABHU DAYAL, M.B.E., B.A. LL.B. Mill Owner, Multan City.
4. LIEUT. SARDAR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN, M.B.E., M.L.C., 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, Wah (Attock).
5. Mr. MOHD. HAYAT, of Hayat Bros., The Mall, Lahore.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA LIMITED, LAHORE.

To The Manager,

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA, LIMITED,
LAHORE.

Dear Sir,

I beg to apply herewith for.....Shares at Rs. 100 each in the Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd. I have to-day remitted by money order/cheque or/G. C. Notes Rs..... as ten per share of the amount of ..... shares. I hereby agree that I shall further pay Rs. 15 per share on allotment and shall be bound by the rules and decision of the Directors, and the Articles of the Company and shall take as many shares out of the number applied for as the Directors may, in their discretion allot to me; and I shall duly pay all the calls that may be made, from time to time, by the Directors of the Company.

I remain etc.,

Station .....Name .....

Dated .....Father's Name .....

Address .....

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from registered graduates for the post of a Resident Medical Officer.

Preference will be given to applicants, who have held resident Medical Posts at a general hospital and have a knowledge of clinical Bacteriology and laboratory work. Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications with furnished quarters.

Applications stating age and experience with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 15th July, 1925.

(Sd.) P. T. PATEL.
M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),
Medical Superintendent,
Arthur Road & Maratha Hospitals.
Arthur Road,
Bombay, No. 11.

C. 23577.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

IN CANCELLATION OF NOTICE, dated 23rd instant, the Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID) under the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881 and not Thursday the 2nd proximo as previously notified.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer

Bombay, 27th June, 1925.

C. 23577.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by every body. Apply:—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In THE MATTER of the BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE LIMITED and reduced

and

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LIMITED ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rupees Ten Lakhs to Rupees Five Lakhs and fifteen thousand. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1925, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at Princess Street, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay at any time during usual business hours, on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person, who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered and any person who claims to be a creditor for a larger amount than that for which he is entered in such list must, on or before the 15th day of July, 1925, send in his name and address and particulars of his debt or claim and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at their aforesaid address or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1925.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Bombay Motor Service Ltd. and reduced.

C23602

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1680 of 1925.

(1.) THAKOREDAS ATMARAM GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. (2.) NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MASTER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3.) NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS KAZI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. (4.) VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay. (5) LALLUBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS KHANDWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (6.) MANCHHARAM BHUKHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (7.) MAGANLAL GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (8.) NATHALAL LALLUBHAI BHARUCHA of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay. (9.) THAKORELAL HARILAL DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay (10.) LALLUBHAI NAGARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (11.) MAGANLAL VAJUBHAI PAREKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, (12.) HIMATLAL NATHALAL PARIKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dubash Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. (13.) MANGALPRASAD CHHAGANLAL KAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatcooper. (14.) JAGMOHANDAS JEKISSONDAS KAPADIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay; (15.) NAGINDAS KASHIDAS KAPADIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz for themselves and on behalf of all members of the Lad Bania Caste of Bombay other than the Khambati Agri, Damani and Petladi Visa Lad Banias of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) GANGADAS NAGINDAS FADIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay, (2.) HARILAL MANEKLAL GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Fanaswadi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. (3.) KANDAS VITHALDAS BOLKERI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Anant Rushis Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, (4.) HIRALAL RANCHHODDAS MUNIM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay. (5.) RANCHHODDAS VARJIWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, (6.) TULSIDAS KILABHAI THANAWALLA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay. (7.) JAMNADAS PRANJIWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Assembly Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. (8.) NARSILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Jiwanji Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. (9.) BALGOVINDAS BAPULAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at 2nd Fanaswadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. (10.) CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BELAPURIA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay. (11.) THAKOREDAS MATHURADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malharao Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. for themselves and on behalf of Khambeti, Agri, Damani and Petladi Visa Lad Banias of Bombay. ... Defendants.

To

The Members of the Visa and Dassa Lad Bania Caste of Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] on the 17th day of June, 1925, Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all members of the Lad Bania Caste, of Bombay, other than the Khambati, Agri, Damani and Petladi Visa Lad Banias of Bombay, against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the Khambati Agri, Damani and Petladi Visa Lad Banias of Bombay, praying for a declaration, (a) that all persons of the Dassa and Visa Lad Caste of Bombay mentioned in the plaint herein including the persons belonging to the sections represented by the plaintiffs are eligible for election as President and Secretary of the said Caste, (b) that the amendment of the 2nd Defendant Harilal Manekal Gandhi at the meeting of the caste held on the 22nd November, 1924, to the effect that persons belonging to the sections represented by the plaintiffs were not eligible for the office of the President and Secretary was ultra vires, (c) that the said amendment was not properly put before the said meeting as no notice had been given of the same, (d) that the action of the President at the said meeting of the caste held on 22nd November, 1924, in not putting the motion for appointment of the 2nd Plaintiff Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master as President to the vote of the meeting was illegal, (e) that the first Defendant Gangadas Nagindas is not the properly elected President of the caste, (f) that the 1st Defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from exercising the functions of President of the caste and of holding and managing and dealing with the properties of the caste, (g) that all necessary directions may be given for the purpose of giving effect to the rights of the Plaintiffs and those whom they represent, and (h) that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit.

AND take further Notice that Monday, the 17th day of August, 1925, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1925.

By the Court.
E. J. DAVAR.
For Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The 27th June 1925.

23600

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHATURBHUJ BHAWANIDAS, PHARAMDAS BHAGWANDAS & [illegible] N. LANG, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Tulsidas Morarji of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamrind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold vacant land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure since redeemed, situate at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement about 1163 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land of which it forms a part in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, 17, 61 and 667, New Nos. 80, 5560 and 3010, Old Survey No. 81, New Survey No. 7124 and Cadestral Survey No. 631 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by Peddar Road, on or towards the North by property of Hirabai J. N. Petit, on or towards the South by the property to be conveyed to Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta and which said property is assessed with the other land and building by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3445 and Street Nos. 28-32 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1925.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

23596

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1925 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all Murders Crimes or Offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done

Dated this 10th day of June, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

23465

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1578 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 5th day of June, 1925.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) BUJANBAI, widow of Yusufally Kikabhoy, (2) FERENI and (3) SAFIABAI, daughters of the said Yusufally Kikabhoy and (4) KIKABHOY YUSUFALLY, (5) SALLEBHAI YUSUFALLY, (6) SALEBHOY YUSUFALLY, plaintiffs 2 to 6, being minors by their mother and next friend Bujanbu, widow of Yusufally Kikabhoy (7) BUJANBAI, daughter of Yusufalli Kikabhoy, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants at present residing at Cambay by their duly constituted Attorney Sadakally Kikabhai, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at 464, Proctor Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) GOVINDJI VASSANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Lamington Road, outside the Fort, (2) NAPU NENSEY AND CO., carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort, (3) DHIRAJLAL CHELLABHAI BANKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carying on business at Chowpatty, outside the Fort (4) MEGHJI VELJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Lamington Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement viz:—

The plaintiffs that the defendants may be ordered to vacate forthwith the said premises in their occupation that the defendants or any of them may be ordered to pay Rs. 180 by way of rent for Chaiter S. 1981 (25th March to 23rd April, 1925) and Rs. 480 by way of compensation from 24th April till delivery of possession that the defendants may be ordered to pay costs of this suit or that the plaintiffs costs may be otherwise provided for and that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of July, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of June, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of June, 1925.
Messrs. MANTRI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

23599

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.

24 pieces White Satin Duck Jean (R48-50-52-546.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 "Columbia" 25 H. P. touring car 6 cylinder, 5 seater silent running good hill climber nearly new in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 29773 ELECTRIC BULBS G. E. EDISON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their rooms (Great Western Building, Apollo Street) on account and at the risk of the Eastern Electric and Machinery Corporation of Tamerind Lane Fort, defaulting purchasers under contract dated 2-2-25 the following goods:—

29,773 Electric bulbs G. E Edison manufactured by International General Electric Coy. 220/230 Volts, 15/50 Watts assorted in original makers cases.

Samples can be seen at the Auction room.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1925 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office Grant-Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Company, Ltd., in their godown No. J137 at Cotton Depot, Sewree on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton ex. S. S. "Khandala".

55 Bales African Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Auction Sale of household and office furniture, new Austrian safes, nickel, copper and brass kitchen utensils, cycle forks, gold and silver ornaments, Godrej safe, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th July 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, took and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of Lumbraj Bhujji (Deceased):—Dressing table, ivory bangles, almyrahs, Godrej safe on stand, cupboards, clock bedstead, cooking utensils, wearing apparels etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Bai Alimabai (Deceased):—

Copper cooking utensils, beds, wearing apparels clock etc. and a pair of silver Toda.

(3) Re: Estate of Bai Nazirbai (Deceased), Easy chairs table, woollen cot, wearing apparels, etc., and silver bar handle, gold Vazirthick nose studs etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Varjiwandas Tribhowandas (Deceased):—Safe and ornaments, such as gold pochi, kanthi, kada silver kandora, etc.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

10 cases of cycle forks, 100 nos. in each.

By the order of the office concerned:—

9 articles of nickel, copper and brass kitchen utensils.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

J. S MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN MILL MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF WEAVING LOOMS, SIZING, DRYING, WINDING, TWISTING MACHINES, SHUTTERS, BOBS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the godown in Khetwady 3rd Lane near Golpitha under instructions from the Transferee of mortgage Seth Mangumal Chalasingh and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hussein Ebrahim Achia under the power of sale given to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May, 1922, Machinery lying at the godown in Khetwady 3rd Lane near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha as also at the godown of Hararwalla Building in Islampura, comprising weaving looms, sizing, drying, winding, twisting, machines, shutters, bobs, etc.,

Goods in the said godowns will be on view from Friday, the 3rd instant.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

[illegible] ADVTS.

[illegible] Private Short Adver- [illegible] are inserted in these [illegible] at the following

[illegible]LF ANNA
[illegible]PER WORD.
[illegible] MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

[illegible] full name and address of [illegible] advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur State, a GRADUATE in SCIENCE. Apply stating terms and qualifications to DEWAN, DHARAMPUR STATE.
A 23556

WANTED—A HINDU FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an up-country Spg. Wg. Mill Apply stating experience and lowest salary with certificates Box No. 844 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1345

[illegible]NTED—A competent experienced [illegible]ECHANICAL ENGINEER with [illegible] certificates of competency, stating [illegible]ary to be expected. No Third Class [illegible]r need apply. Apply with copies of [illegible]monials to Box No. 842 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1341

WANTED—A SNATAK with Vanijy as his optional and strong in English for the Rashtriya Shala (The Gujerati National High School), Bombay. Apply to the SECRETARY, The Bombay Gujerati Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal, Rashtriya Shala, Bombay.
A R1354

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all important places of Gujarat and Kathiawar to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., for procuration of life insurance business on very liberal terms. Apply MANAGER, Bombay Branch, 94, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
A23581

WANTED—An energetic and hard-working young man, who can serve summonses and execute decrees; one having thorough knowledge of Court work Experienced men familiar with Bombay streets and localities need only apply with references. Salary up to Rs. 75 p.m. Box No. 852 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 23601

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay on a salary of Rs. 250—30—400. Previous administrative experience necessary. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A. R. 1360.

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3 Sample Outfit containing about 250 toys Rs. 30. (Postage or freight extended). Illustrated Catalogue for four annas in stamps Write to:—THE INDUS. METAL WORKS, Somerset Street Camp, KARACHI.
A R1304

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.—WANTED a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH. Salary according to qualifications. Benefit of Provident Fund. Graduates of British Universities preferred. Applications with certified copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications, age, teaching experience, minimum salary required, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 15th August, 1925. The selected candidate will be required to join on 5th October, 1925. The appointment will be subject to confirmation after a period of six months which may be extended. SHIV NARAIN, Secretary, Committee of Management, Pandit College, Delhi.
32593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A hard working and pushing man for outdoor work. Apply Box No. 855 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1367

WANTED—Qualified NURSES for the Yamunabai Nair Free General Hospital. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, National Medical College, 99, Lamington Road, (North), Bombay.
A 23579

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—SHOPS and ROOMS the Oomakant Mansion, Dabholka Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S DABHOLKAR, ANANDKANAN, Chowpaty Road.
C. R. 1370.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LOAN Rs. 500, Holding good position. Repaid by ten monthly installments of Rs. 50. Fair interest allowed. Please write Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1360

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LOAN Rs. 500 reasonable interest personal security. repayable monthly instalments Rs. 50 Communicate with Box No. 854 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R1366

MATRIMONIAL.

SARASWATH (Canara), domiciled widower, who *had* lucrative Government Job, but whose present income due to adverse circumstances is very moderate with promise of rising, desires to marry healthy grown up girl from *any high class community*. One, who will assist to clear off a few bonafide debts and knowing household work, is preferred. Write confidentially to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1352

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/-; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS—Property at Parel Road, Land 25,000 square yards partly built over partly vacant. Suitable for putting up buildings. Monthly rent Rs. 4,500. Price moderate. Apply Box No. 834, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
G R1306

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY—Complexion and Cleanliness demand regular use of VELVET TURKISH BATH SOAPS, I.S.Co. Trade terms from G. P. O. Post Box 63 Poona.
T. R. 1368.

BUILDING CONTRACT for a small building work. For particulars apply before the 10th instant, to Messrs. HATE & MASTER, Architects, etc., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T. R. 1371.

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Dist).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Manohargan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1. postage As. 4 extra.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY 3 p.m. (S T.) TO-DAY
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADHARSHAK SANGIT MANDALI.
FOUNDED BY LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHOSLE
WILL STAGE
SPECIALLY FOR ASHADA EKADASHI HOLIDAY
"SATTE-CHE-GULAM"
and
FOR BAKRI-ID HOLIDAY
TO-MORROW AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
"SANYASHA-CHA-SAMSAR"
as well as
ON SATURDAY, 4th JULY AT 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
"RAKSHASI-MAHATVA-KANKCHA"
and
ON SUNDAY, 5th JULY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
"HACH-MULACHA-BAP"
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
Book Seats early.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS

"FELIX LOSES OUT."
PATHE GAZETTE
MANNA'S BIG WIN
IN THE 1925 DERBY
THE WORLD'S CLASSIC
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK AT
6, 8 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co's
CHALOO ZAMANA
Time and Rates as Usual.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BIJAPUR, June 28.

The Municipal elections are to be held in September, but candidates are even now briskly canvassing votes. The Mahomedan candidates are quite at ease as they have seven seats reserved for them. The elections will come and go but may leave behind them heart-burning, caste-jealousies, and personal enmities. During the last three years the Municipal administrationo has been far from satisfactory. The citizens have begun to suspect that all is not well in the committee. In order to keep a check on the conduct of the councillors and also to take care of their own lanes and bylanes, the citizens have formed a committee called the 'Nagar Sabha.' The Nagar Sabha has already held public meetings at three or four places in the town criticising the malsadministration of the Municipality. The Sabha has requested the voters not to promise their votes prematurely to any casual candidate. It is thinking of supporting its own candidates for the Municipality. Complaints are reaching the Sabha against many individual municipal councillors for having taken undue advantage of their position. If even half of these complaints be true, the councillors don't deserve to be in their places at all.

THE WEATHER.

IMLA, July 1.

The depression from Bay is entering West Bihar and caused some heavy falls of rain in its south and west quadrants. Arabians Sea monsoon continues active in Central India but weak in Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India East, West Central Provinces, Malabar and local in Upper Burma East Punjab Kashmere, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls occurred in the south-west Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy, Moulmein five, Bhamo one, Myitynia one and a half, Cheerapunji nine, Bhubri, Sonchar Darjeeling two, Chittagong, Noakhali three, Hozaribagh one and a half, Daltonganj six, Gaya one, Gorakhpur, Benares three, Balrampur one and a half, Allahabad, Meerut two, Agra Mussoorie four, Mukteswar one and a half, Dalhousie one, Montogomery one and a half, Sangor Pachmarhi three, Pandra Calicut Mercara one.

Forecast.—Increase in Central India East and Burma, excluding Tenasserim.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay June 30.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.663 inches.
Temperature of Air	32 5. degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0
Dew Point	75 9
Relative humidity of Air	81%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.4
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9
Minimum do. do	80 8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	262 miles
Fall of Rain	0.07 inches
Total fall during month	26.86 "
Do, do year	30.69 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0.00 "

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sunrise a.m. Sunset p.m.

July 2, (Thurs.) 6h. 5m. 7h. 20m.
July 3, (Fri.) 6h. 6m. 7h. 20m.
July 4, (Sat.) 6h. 6m. 7h. 20m.
July 5, (Sun.) 6h. 6m. 7h. 20m.
July 6, (Mon.) 6h. 7m. 7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, July 6th, 10h. 23-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 13th, 3h. 4-0m. a.m.; New Moon, July 21st 3h. 9-9m. a.m.; First Quarter, July 29th, 1h. 32-8m. a.m.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,40,849-8-0 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1,25,000 for Income Tax and Super Tax leaving a net profit of Rs. 9,15,849-8-0 for the half year ended 30th June, 1925. To this amount has to be added Rs. 1,27,637-14-1 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 10,43,487-6-1.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum (Rs. 2-8 per share) free of Income Tax on the paid-up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June, 1925, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000 carried forward to the next account Rs. 5,43,487-6-1.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS

MR. SIMS INTERVIEWED.

MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had an interview with Mr. G. G. Sims, C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner of Railways, on Saturday, the 27th ultimo in the office of the Chamber when certain questions relating to Railways were discussed. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, President of the Chamber, in the course of his address to Mr. Sim spoke as follows:—

Sir,—I am glad to welcome you on behalf of the Committee of this Chamber to our meeting to-day. Among the several Departments of the Government with which my Committee have to deal, they have frequent occasions to address the Railway Board and they are glad that you as custodian of the financial interests of that Department have come to this meeting to discuss with us matters lying within the sphere of the Railway Board.

2. The question of the development of water transport has been a very old one but unfortunately, paradoxical as it may appear, the attention paid to some questions is in inverse ratio to their age and so instead of more attention being paid to this question of water transport, very scant courtesy is shown to it even when it crops up as a hardy annual in the representations on discussions of some such body as ours and Government think that they discount its importance when they refer to it as old. The Acworth Committee referred to it and recommended that this was eminently a matter to which the communications department which, according to their suggestion, was to take charge not only of Railways but also of Canals and Ports should direct its attention. Such a Department is not yet established and this important recommendation of the Acworth Committee is shelved along with several of its useful suggestions and proposals. My Committee at the time of the discussion on the Railway Budget addressed the Government pressing for an additional member of the Railway Board who would devote himself entirely to water transport. They hope that an early opportunity will now be taken by the Government to get an authoritative report on this question which is pregnant with so many possibilities for the good of the country.

3. My Committee wish to draw your attention particularly to the extremely high rates and fares in force at present on Indian Railways with apparently no intention on the part of the Railways to bring them down. This process of increasing the rates was set in motion since 1913-14. Both in passenger and goods fares the increase has been very considerable. What is most objectionable about this rise in rates and fares is that they operate as a tax on trade and industry and seriously handicap it, as they affect materials at every stage from produce to consumption and tend to discourage production by making it unremunerative at the higher Railway rate charged while it might be reasonably remunerative at a lower Railway rate. These rates are at the same time an important factor in the continuance of higher prices. Government cannot be unaware of the serious trade depression and unemployment now prevailing and my Committee consider that a considerable reduction of Railway rates is now urgently called for in order to encourage trade and they feel confident that such reduction while benefiting trade and industry will not ultimately adversely affect Railway revenues because the cheaper rates are bound to increase the velocity of circulation of traffic. My Committee would therefore urge upon Government the early consideration of a downward revision of rates. Countries like England and the United States and some other countries have seen the wisdom of reducing their railway rates and fare to meet the convenience of trade and industries and India is, my Committee fear, one of the few countries which have seen no necessity for making any reduction in their rates and fares.

4. It is because of this and other reasons that my Committee have been urging earnestly on the attention of Government the early appointment of a Rates Tribunal which was recommended by the Acworth Committee and which has taken already about four years for Government to consider. You, Sir, replying to the representative of this Chamber in the Legislative Assembly, said that the Secretary of State's despatch had barely been received by you on the 25th January last and that you were not in a position when the question was asked, in February last, to make any declaration as to what the Government policy was going to be regarding that Tribunal. Almost four months have passed since then and my Committee are anxious to know, if you, Sir, are still in a position to make any statement with regard to the date of this important proposal. Even before the Acworth Committee recommended this proposal, another important commission viz., the Holland Commission, made pertinent remarks regarding the necessity of seeing that the rates charged by the Railways of India were equitable in the interests of both local industries and agriculture. My Committee attach very great importance to the early establishment of a Rates Tribunal and the prolonged, unjustifiable and inexplicable delay on the part of the Government in announcing the decision fills them with apprehension regarding the ultimate outcome of this proposal.

7. Before I conclude, I should like to express to you the feelings of my Committee with regard to the purchase of Stores by the Railways. The Chief Controller of Stores in his Administration report of the Stores Department for the year 1923-24 writes thus:—"A disappointing feature was the reluctance manifested by the Central departments with the two notable exceptions, the Army Department and the Public Works Department at Delhi, to utilise the agency of the Indian Stores Department in connection with their purchases to a larger extent than hitherto."

This pronouncement by a responsible head of a Department is indeed grave, for it means nothing less than this, that the Railway Department is one of those Departments which refuse to comply with the expressed wishes of the Legislature with regard to the purchase of Stores. My Committee are strongly for having the whole of the Stores Department in this country and for having tenders invited to this country and in Rupees. Even when this system is not adopted it should be the first axiom with the Government to purchase all their requirements in this country and failing this to get them in the cheapest market and to make the utmost possible use for that purpose of the agency of the Indian Stores Department. What now seems to be going on with regard to the purchase of stores is that the major part of tenders are higher than those of their Continental competitors. How much cheaper Continental prices are than British may be seen from the statements we have prepared for you. One is a table showing the prices tendered by the various firms for the recent Egyptian locomotive contract. The figures which represent the prices tendered per engine tell their own tale. The other is a statement of comparative prices with regard to Railway materials given recently in a letter to the "Times" by no less a person than Sir Charles Armstrong, President of the G. I. P. Railway Board. Lord Inchcape speaking at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company last year quoted several pertinent figures showing the very large difference which prevailed between the rates quoted by British and Continental manufacturers. The placing of orders for six steamers recently by a British firm with a German ship-building firm also illustrates what we want to emphasise viz., that British rates are generally much higher than Continental rates. If notwithstanding this the bulk of the orders of Indian Railways are placed with British manufacturers it only means that so much of the money of Indian taxpayers is paid away as a bonus to British manufacturers. My Committee would not have the slightest objection to giving preference to British manufacturers at the same price but they cannot support a system under which preference is given to British Manufacturers at the expense of the Indian taxpayer who can hardly afford it. A word more with regard to the method of showing accounts of purchase of Stores and I have done. If the Government purchase fifteen crores worth of goods in England they show in their accounts ten crores as spent in England and five crores as less on exchange in India. As a matter of fact they have paid Rupees fifteen crores to British manufacturers. Still on the two shilling ratio they show ten crores as having been spent in England and five crores in India as loss on exchange. Such a method of accounting as the member who drew the attention of the Assembly well put it, can be considered nothing else than ridiculous and misleading as it gives quite a wrong idea of the purchases made outside India on behalf of this country. I trust that the recommendations which I have ventured to make on behalf of my Committee will receive the favourable consideration of the Railway Board.

MR. SIM'S REPLY.

Mr. Sim replied as follows:—

1. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I was very glad to avail myself of your kind invitation to come here this morning. Although I have had the pleasure of personal acquaintance and friendship with many of your individual members for some years past, this is the first occasion on which I have had the privilege of meeting you collectively as a Chamber. As a Committee of businessmen, you will not welcome any general observations or disquisitions from me; so I propose to follow the example of your Chairman in the severely businesslike manner in which he limited and directed his remarks to definite points.

The first question which he raised was the recommendation of the Acworth Committee that a Department of Communications should be constituted which should deal with all matters relating to transport. This proposal of the Acworth Committee was not acted upon by the Government of India. I do not propose to go into the general question, but I should like to explain the position regarding the particular suggestion that the development of inland navigation or water transport should be under the same administrative body as is entrusted with the development and management of railways. You are probably aware that under the Reforms Scheme and the Devolution Rules inland navigation is a purely provincial subject over which the central Government has no jurisdiction. It is not, therefore, posible without a change in the present constitution to vest any authority under the Government of India with power to regulate matters of this kind which are of purely provincial concern.

The next point raised was the increases made in rates and fares. You are aware that the Acworth Committee pointed out that Indian railway rates and fares were amongst the lowest, if not actually the very lowest, in the world, that a general and substantial increase was overdue, that witnesses from all parts of India had agreed in recognising that these rates and fares should be increased and had stated that they would be ready to pay increased rates and fares provided a reasonably efficient service was given in return. Your Chairman has suggested in his speech that there is cause for complaint in the delay in carrying out some of the important recommendations of the Acworth Committee. Well, if you have any cause for complaint in this matter, I think he might at least have given us credit—I do not say that he should have expressed any gratitude, but he might have given us credit for having given effect to this particular recommendation for the increase in rates and fares. Now, these increase were given effect to only in 1922, and they amounted to an increase of approximately from 15 to 25 per cent. in the case of goods while passenger fares were raised by approximately 50 per cent. in the third class to 75 per cent. in the case of the higher classes. These increases had to be introduced in order that Railways might pay their way in view of

(Continued on page 10.)

SPORTING NEWS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

ARMY DETAILS BEAT Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. were rather unfortunate in losing by a solitary goal against the Army Details in a first division fixture on Wednesday. Although the Details scored early in the game and monopolised play in the initial half, the Y. M. C. A. had their own back in the second half when the military defence was severely tested and it was sheer bad luck that did not even give them an equaliser.

The opening stages saw the Details on the offensive and, in a few minutes from the start Brearley was surprised by Thompson who scored the only goal of the day.

The young have a peculiar tendency to keep shuffling their team and this minimised their chances of success. Ernst, their "B" team goalie was a passenger on the left wing while Chisholm proved a poor half back.

The second saw the Y. M. C. A. doing all the attacking but a weak half line was responsible for meagre support. Pitt who was expected to do a good bit always fell back and Capt. Bennett was too much for any of the others. Several bold attempts were however made by the Y. M. C. A. forwards and for a considerable period the Detail citadel stood in danger. Pitt sent a good kick that almost dived into the top corner and a low shot from Moorhouse was negotiated with difficulty by the Details goalie. Except for an occasional dash by Thompson or Taylor the Details had to be content with defending. On the last few minutes the game took an interesting turn and McAuly was called upon to save in quick succession. The final whistle however declared the Details winners by a goal.

Teams were:—

Army Details.—McAuly; Bennett and MacMurchie; Brooks, Hardy and Snow; Tuck, Taylor, Thompson, Count and Holden.

Y. M. C. A.—Brearley; McKillop and Langhland; Hayes Hoare; James and Chisholm Moorhouse, McCarthy, Irvine, Pitt and Ernst.

Referee.—Sergt. Low.

BANGALORE RACES.

AFFABLE WINS MAHARAJA'S CUP.

BANGALORE, July 1.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs

Messrs. Khairaj and Ryan's POOR BOX 8-7 S Meekings ... 1
Chunder's LUANA 9-6 Reynolds 2
Eve's VOLSURE 8-3 Ritchie 3
Only three ran.
Won by 3½ lengths, 1 length
Time.—1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 25

THE MERCHANTS' CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Wahab's ZUGER 8-4 S Meekings 1
Talib's TELEGRAPH 7-8 Hoyt 2
Maharaja Kolhapur's ZAKI 7-0 carried 7-3, H McQuade 3
Mahomed Attiya's HAMIAR 10-7 Easton 4
Also Ran: Ramban 9-0, Shyamnuve 9-0, Battle Eve 9-0, Lutcoman 8-11, Panama 8-9, Klotbor 7-13, Electric Power 7-12, Kassar 7-7 carried 7-9, Roemadie 7-4.
Won by short head, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 41 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 288. Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 23-8

THE FARM PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Sheldrake and Fould's BETTER HOPE 10-4, Walker 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 11-0 J. McQuade 2
Maharaja of Mysore's SUGAR KILANTI 7-8 (carried 7-9), Thompson 3
Yoonus's FEARLESS 7-0 (car. 7-3 B. McQuade 4
Also Ran:—Oona 7-10 (car. 7-12), Osbourne 7-7.
Won by half length, 1 length 3/4 lengths
Time.—1 min. 5 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 33.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE 9-12 Thompson 1
Curtis's LE GAMIN 8-5 Ritchie 2
Mrs. Conran Smith's LAND LADY 7-5 (car. 7-8) J Meekings 3
Gokuldas' CATCHUP 9-4 Audas 4
Also Ran:—High Road 9-2, Lemoine 8-13, Toss Up 8-3, French Furze 8-2, Lord Jim 7-9, Mudeford Rex 7-8, Grosvenor Star 7-8, Fairie Knight 7 (car. 7-1)
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 3/4 length.
Time.—2 min. 42 4/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 71-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 19

H. H. YUVARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Friedshaw's VLAMERTINGHE 7-5 S. Black 1
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FAIR DEAL 9-6 C Black 2
Maharaja of Mysore's SORTANCE 8-1 Thompson 3
Earl of Shannon's STILL BETTER 9-5 Akey 4
Also Ran:—Elkie 9-6 Dunerave 9-3, Jazz Band 8-8, Warburton 8-6, Oliodi 8-0, Puppy Princess II 8-0, Little Gem 8-0, Dalum 7-13.
Won by short head, head 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 min. 44 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 223. Places Rs. 46-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 91-8

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Kedam's HAZIM 9-0 Easton ... 1
Khairaz's CONFEDERACY 8-3 Northmore 2
Gokuldas's ZOHAL 10-4 Audas 3
Zamindar of Pellavaram's KAPURTHALA 9-2 Calder 4
Also Ran:—Aga 9-12, Some Scamp 8-8, Sultan 8-8, Pride of Iraq 8-6, Sun Total 8-0, Young Jawad 7-12, Karkadan 7-8, Some Beauty 7-6.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time.—1 min. 54 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42-8. Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 69-8 and Rs. 69-8.

THE GRAND STAND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 8-13 Thompson ... 1
Chander's FIRE STAR 8-0 Ritchie 2
Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 7-13 Bona 3
Eve's CZARDA 8-5 Meekings 4
Also Ran: Brilliant Lady 9-0, Cabaret Girl 7-12, Sharp Arrow 7-10, Carremar 7-5.
Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 17 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.—A. P.

HINDU GYMKHANA

Hindu Gymkhana was closed yesterday in honour of the memory of Deshbandh Das.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 30.

The following are the results of cricket matches that began on Saturday: M. C. C. vs. Cambridge University.—M. C. C. won by 331 runs, M. C. C. 386 and 222 for 4. Cambridge 133 and 144 (Haig five for 34).

Essex v. Northamptonshire. Northamptonshire won by 168 runs. Northamptonshire 141 and 320. Essex 112 and 181 (Perrin 57 Jupp seven for 71.

Warwickshire vs. Sussex.—Warwickshire won by nine wickets. Sussex 243 and 370 for eight, and declared (Holmes 100 not out). Warwick 222 and 392 for one (Parsons 124, Smith 139 not out, Calthortpe 109 not out).

Notts vs. Lancashire.—Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 329 and 251 (Watson 62 Barnes 50 Richmond four for 41). Notts 242 and 178 for three (Carr 102, not out).

Derbyshire vs. Kent.—Kent won by five wickets. Derby 154 and 314. Kent 120 and 349 for five (Hardinge 144, Seymour 119.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 29.

Favoured by perfect weather, enormous crowds thronged Wimbledon, to-day, where the most fashionable dress promenade was to be seen between the courts. Borotra the holder in men's singles entered the semi-final, defeating the Britisher Barclay by 6/3, 5/7, 6/3, 6/3. In the fifth round, Lacoste entered the semi-final defecting the Indian Jacob 6/2, 6/8,, 6/0 , 6/4. Lacoste now meets Anderson, who in the fifth round beat Fisher by 6/1, 6/1, 6/4. In the same round Cochet defeating the American Hennessey by 7/9, 4/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6/0 enters the semi-final where he meets Borotra. The French continued to carry all before them in other events as well. Borotra and Lacoste defeating Godfree and Wheatley in the third round by 6/2, 9/7, 10/8 after a thrilling match. In the fourth round of ladies doubles Mde. Lenglen and Miss Ryan entered the semi-final, defeating the Australians Miss Boyd and Mrs. Utz 6/0, 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

BACKWARD CLASSES' EDUCATION.

GOVERNOR AT FERGUSON COLLEGE.

POONA, June 30.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the presence of a large gathering this evening declared open the new hostel for backward classes erected by the authorities of the Ferguson College. In addressing those present His Excellency said he was very glad that his Government found it possible in spite of numerous other calls upon its resources to make the grant which had already been promised available for this purpose and he was also glad to think that by doing so Government could claim at least part of the credit for the prompt completion of the building. He was particularly interested to learn of the very keen interest which His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and so many Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan had taken in furthering the scheme and he felt sure they would all agree that the levelling up of the backward classes was one of most important needs of the present day.—A. P.

SWARAJ CROSS WORD COMPETITION

The interest aroused in our Swaraj cross word puzzle competition has been both gratifying and overwhelming. We have received several hundred entries for the competition. We expect to deal with them and announce the result of the competition in the course of a few days

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta, June 30.—Presiding over the Shibpur Engineering College Prizeday this afternoon the Governor said he recognised that the college had strong claims on the Government and the Legislative Council for a liberal treatment.—A. P.

A Simla message of June 30th says: Lt. General Sir R. Stuart-Wortley, Quarter Master General in India has been appointed Colonel Commandant of 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, in succession to the late General Sir Thomas Morland.

A Madras message of June 30th says: Owing to monsoon weather the mail steamer 'Ethiopia' carrying mails and passengers from Rangoon due in Madras on Monday arrived here this evening.—A. P.

Negapatam, June 30th.—The B.I.S.N. steamer "Manora" bound for London was disabled on Saturday six miles off Negapatam Port, the steering engine having gone out of order. The South Indian Railway workshop authorities at Negapatam are attending to the necessary repairs.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 780.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 845.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 830.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4-86 1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 107 60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 109.00.
London—Berlin Marks 138.00.
London—Rome Liras 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
In Erchange Market, near was quiet and forward steady.

London, June 30.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 quiet.

London, June 30.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling, buyers are holding back.
Interest day to day loans 5½
Interest 7 days market loans 4 5/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.
Bars Brought £595.000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	782
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	161½
Shanghai	216
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 30.

Stockholm	1813
Christiania	2816
Amsterdam	1214
Switzerland	2504

London, June 30.

Exchange on London in Paris 10775.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 13800.
New York, June 30.
Demand Bills 485.75.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 1.

3 Mos. 4-9/16 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 3 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 3 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 3-1/4 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/8 Oct.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8 January.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5½.
Rentes 5 per cent. 132.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 30.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960-90 £86½ unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £90 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 £99 15/16 + 1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 7/8 + ¼.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £99¾ unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 + ¼.
Consols 2½ per cent. £56 1/8 — 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 64 3/8 + 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 55 3/8 + 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 30.

Sovereigns Ready 13-6-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-6-6.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar 21-10-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72 3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-3-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-1-0.

London, June 30.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-1.
Silver forward, d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China bought cash and sold forward. Market has rathder a declining tendency. Market looks weak but do not expect any decided fall.

SILVER

Bombay, July 1.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 72-1-0. Highest 72-4-0. At 6 p.m. 72-3-0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-1-0. Highest 72-3-0. At 6 p.m. 72-2-0.
Teji Mandi Asad:—Opening 0-7-0.
Teji Mandi Sravan:—Opening 1-4-0
Tone market:—Quiet and steady.

GOLD

Bombay, July 1.

Ready:—21-5-0.
Vaida Avad:—Opening 21-5-0. At 6 p.m. 21-5-0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-5-3. At 6 p.m. 21-5-3.
Teji Mandi Asad:—Opening 0-2-0.
Teji Mandi Sravan:—Opening 0-4-0.
Tone market:—Quiet and steady.

LATE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

SENIOR MAHARANEE REGENT ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

The Senior Maharanee Regent of Gwalior arrived in Bombay at 2-40 p.m. yesterday by special train accompanied by the Trade Member, Finance Member and other officers of Gwalior State. They were received at the station by Rai Bahadur Shyam Sunder Lall, C.I.E., representing the Maharaja of Alwar, Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.C., representing Birla Brothers and several other gentlemen.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS TO COLONIES.

NEED FOR TAKING OUT PASSPORTS.

The following notification is issued by the Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay:—

Many prospective Indian emigrants to British East Africa and other Colonies leave their homes particularly in Madras, Kathiawar and Indian States, without securing their Passports from the local authorities, expecting to get them in Bombay. The Bombay Police Authorities and the Political Department of the Government of Bombay refuse to issue the necessary Passports without reference to the place of birth, or domicile of these people who, in consequence, invariably find themselves stranded here. It is, therefore, notified for general information that in order to avoid unnecessary expense and inconvenience, no one should come to Bombay for embarkation without first securing the necessary Passports from the respective local Governments.

LALITKALADHARSHA SANGITH MANDALI.

The above talented Dramatic troupe, founded by the famous Actor and Songster, the late Mr. Keshorow Vithal Bhosle, has come back to our city, under the proprietorship of Prof. V. B. Pendharkar, after a lapse of two years. When the company left us in the years 1925, Prof. Pendharkar and Mr. S. N. Chapekar were jointly conducting the company. But, unfortunately Mr. S. N. Chapekar has left the company and taken over charge of the Kirloskar Sangith Mandali. Once again the young Prof. V. B. Pendharkar has taken sole charge of the company. At present, he has equipped the company with a number of efficient and educated actors. Among the new actors, the public will be pleased to know that Mr. Baboo Row Goorav, an young undergraduate of the Rajaram College of Kholapur, is taking the part of heroine. He has been highly spoken of in the motussil for his excellent acting and singing. The critics of Maratha drama say that Mr. Goorav will one day appear on the Maharashtra Stage with the combined ability of Profs. Rajabamsa and Sirnaik. Prof. Pendharkar throughout his tour has been very successful everywhere owing to his excellent singing. To-day his name is on the lips of every household in Maharashtra. He has won honours and medals everywhere. The company will stage their well-known Social Play, "Satte-Che-Gulam" to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. at Bombay Theatre.

MARATHAS' CONDOLENCE

The Maratha Advisory Board, Bombay, held a condolence meeting yesterday in honour of their president the late Maharajah Sir Madhavrao Scindia of Gwalior under the presidency of H. H. Bapusaheb Maharaja of Sawantwadi, Shrimant Khashesaheb Pawar, Shrimant Bhaoosaheb Maharaj Pawar, Dewas senior, Rao Bahadur Seturam Babasaheb of Dhar were also present.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay opened the new hostel buildings for backward classes in the Fergusson College on Tuesday the 30th June.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday the 30th June. The following had the honour of being invited:—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Major and Mrs. A. N. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Montgomerie, Col. R. D. Turton, Lt.-Col. J. H. Murray, Col. W. St. C. Muscroft, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Edie, Mr. G. M. Kalbhoy, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. Riccard, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pooler, Mr. N. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Boyd, Major and Mrs. E. H. Lancaster, Major and Mrs. D. C. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, Revd. and Mrs. J. Chappe Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gibbs, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. D. Hunt, Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Mrs. A. K. MacEwan and Sardar R. K. Vinchurkar.

Yesterday evening, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the headquarters of the Auxiliary Force, Poona and presented musketry prizes to successful members of the force.

HIGH COURT.

DACOITY TO TEACH A LESSON.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Chhatar Hapu ..... Appellant
vs.
The King Emperor.

(Before Justice Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Madgaonkar.)

This was an appeal filed by the appellant, who is at present in Sabarmati jail, against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who convicted him of dacoity and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was originally tried, along with seven others, for having committed dacoity in the village of Transad in Dholka Taluqa in December last. Two of the accused were acquitted, while the rest, including the appellant, were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

It appears that one Bechar, Patidar of Transad, had lodged a complaint of theft against the appellant who had been employed by several Patidars of the village as a watchman. During the course of the criminal proceedings, attempts were made to induce the Patidars to withdraw the complaints, and even threats and other means were employed for the purpose. The case was pending in the Magistrate's Court when, it was alleged, the appellant conspired with one Moti of the same village, to teach a lesson to the Patidars by beating them, and for that purpose they requisitioned seven or eight men from the neighbouring village of Saij. On 31st December, 1924, Moti went to Saij and brought the men to Transad that night. They then repaired to certain fields occupied by the Patidars, and belaboured them with sticks. It was admitted by the prosecution that the appellant also was bound hand and foot, and robbed of his silver anklet. The assailants then left for Saij without dividing the booty or giving a share to Moti, who afterwards turned an approver. Investigations were then started, and certain information given by the appellant enabled the police to trace out some of the property. All the seven accused including the appellant and Moti who were also suspected of complicity in the crime were then arrested.

On the case coming up before their Lordships, Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate, who appeared for the appellant contended that the prosecution had failed to prove that the petitioner had any motive against the Patidars. Even assuming that the appellant had conspired with the others, he could not be convicted on the charge of decoity, as he had taken no part in the crime. On the other hand, he himself had been the victim of the assault, and robbed of his ornaments. Further, there was nothing extraordinary in that the appellant had assisted the police, because being the village watchman he knew the assailants as well as the victims.

Their Lordships on the evidence were satisfied that the appellant had participated in the offence, and that his having been made a victim was only a pretence. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

COMPANY SECRETARY'S DEFALCATIONS.

SUIT TO RECOVER MISAPPROPRIATED MONEY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza.)

A. H. Lobo ..... Plaintiff.
Elmer L. Hinman ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff brought this suit as liquidator of the International Transportation and Development Co. and the World Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.

These companies were incorporated at Phoenix in Arizone in the United States. A Prospectus stating the reasons for the incorporation of the companies was issued by the defendant when he came over to India. The defendant was the general manager of both the companies. As such manager of both the companies, the defendant received various sums of money from intending share-holders. The prospectus stated that no money could be withdrawn from the banks until a meeting of the new stockholders was held and directors, managing agents and offices were installed. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant instead of banking the moneys which he received misappropriated a good portion of the same for his own purposes. The defendant deposited some of the amounts in the International Bank in a current account in his own name. The Boards of directors of the two companies objected to this and directed the defendant to transfer the moneys into an account to be opened in the name of the Company and it was resolved that the said account should be operated upon only by the joint signatures of the defendant, one of the directors and the Secretary.

The defendant thereafter withdraw a sum of Rs. 8,370 from the International Bank and contrary to the resolutions of the directors deposited the bulk of that amount again in his own name in the French Bank. Afterwards the defendant went on withdrawing moneys from this account and misappropriating the same. On learning these facts the Boards of Directors appointed at a meeting held on 16th August, 1923 an executive committee with full powers to manage the said companies. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant had appropriated other sums of money as well. On these allegations the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to account for all the moneys received by him on behalf of the said companies and to pay such amounts to the plaintiff.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

After taking evidence his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 19,880 which the defendant had received from share-holders on behalf of the companies.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League, West Yorks vs. G. I. P., Cooperage 5-45 p.m.—R. A. "B" vs. B. B. A. F. I. at Colaba.

FRIDAY, July 3.

Harwood League: Colaba United vs. Police Oval, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. "B", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English mails of June 18 due at 5 a.m.

Send-off to Dr. Besant Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Bombay, Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—I. P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

Clan Macilwraith arrived Suez evening of 28th ultimo.

CITY MORTALITY.—Statement shows the the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 1st July 1925:—Small-pox 1 attack, nil death. Cholera 1* attack 1 death; Plague nil attack nil death; Influenza nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 85. Total mortality this day last year 97.

*Imported from Colaba Dist.

SHRI KRISHNA AYURVEDIC VIDYALAYA.—The Shri Krishna Ayurveda Vidyalaya classes which were to be reopened on 29th have been postponed to 15th July on account of some unavoidable circumstances. Students wishing to get admission should write to: Vaidya Purushottam Vaman Pause, House No. 43-45 Kandewadi Girgaon, Bombay No. 4.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.—Dance Music for to-day (Thursday). One Step: Wembly to Wembley; Fox Trot: You gave me your heart; Fox Trot: Pale Moon; Waltz: Dreamy Delaware; Fox Trot Eliza; Fox Trot: Fair Weather Love; Waltz: First Love; Fox Trot: Ala Moana; Fox Trot: Darlingest; One Step: Have you seen my gal

CARNAC ROAD HOUSE COLLAPSE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday, touching the death of Hasanbi (40) Rozakhi (9), Madarbi (6) and Amirbi (12), who succumbed to the injuries received by the fall of balconies of the Musafirkhana at Carnac Road on Friday last.

Mr. C. W. S. Arbuthnot Executive Engineer, P. W. D. said at the request of the Bombay Police he had inspected the balconies of the Musafirkhana at Carnac Road on the 26th June. They appeared to have been resting on cantilever brackets made of Porebunder stones. One of the brackets was cracked and had remained so for some considerable time. This of course, was a weakness in the support of the heavy stone balcony. Witness could not say why the balcony came down at that particular moment but obviously the strain on the other bracket was considerable.

To the Court:—I understand that there have been collapses on previous occasions of balconies of Porebunder stones, and I think it would be advisable for the authorities, which pass the plans to consider whether brackets should in future by not allowed to be made of Porebunder stone.

The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental collapse of the balconies of the first and second floors of the Musafirkhana at Carnac Road. The jury did not hold any person or persons responsible for the occurrence but they desired that the opinion of Mr. C. W. S. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. in regard to the authorities permitting the use of Porebander stones, for brackets in buildings in future be brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner.

COMPANY DIRECTOR FINED FOR CHEATING.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Shanker Ramchandra Khopkar, a Director of the Indian Steam Navigation and Trading Company, with cheating and with committing a breach of Section 91 of the Indian Companies Act, at the instance of Shivram Shankar Kenkre and Bernard Vasco de Gama, two shareholders of the Company.

The complainant's case was that the accused was in the habit of receiving certain secret commissions from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company for securing to them certain coal contracts. At a meeting of the Board the accused was alleged to have induced the tender of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. for coal though lower rates were quoted by other tenderers. He was further alleged to have failed to disclose his interest in Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. (as required by the Companies' Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the charges were malicious and were due to the two factious present in the Board.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 600.

DROWNED IN A TANK!

Kana Kissan (12) a Hindu boy residing at De Lisle Road used to go to a tank near his house for a bath. As he was found missing on Tuesday a search was made and his clothes were found near the tank. The body was dragged from the tank and was removed to the morgue.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

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"Times of India" (Editorial):—Davar's College will have many well wishers in the plea for affiliation with Bombay University. The oldest Institution of its kind in India, the College has for 25 years been training youngmen from all over India to take up responsible posts in Commercial Life."
"Bombay Chronicle":—"Mr. Jaykar. . . . described the latter (Davar's College) as the land mark in the progress of the Country The tribute high as it is. is fully deserved. It is surprising however, that the University has not yet thought fit to affiliate this College."
LATEST PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.
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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

DR. BESANT'S MISSION.

The mission on which Mrs. Besant leaves India this week proves that she is not only a prodigious worker but an invincible optimist. India is the home land and sepulchre of lost enthusiasms and it requires the patience of a loyal lover to pilot a good cause in the country regardless of obstacles. If still there are people sceptical about the purport of the Commonwealth of India Bill, she has faith and endurance enough to tide over apathy and press her end without discouragement The scheme she has espoused and for which she might have obtained more comprehensive support in the country, requires infinite faith to pursue, but she has the virtues of the tireless warrior who realises consummation only in victory. In 1917, she declared that though old, she would live to see India enjoying Home Rule and it must be said to her credit that through heavy weather she has adhered to her hope of reaching the haven. In the dedication of a life, the staunchness of her purpose is a marvel and an example. Much has been said against her, but all share the spirit in which Synesius chivalrously honoured the vision vouchsafed to Hypatia when they think of the zeal with which she battles for a right cause. It is her way to redouble vigour at the sight of obstacles, and in the case of India there are formidable difficulties of prejudice and self-interest to meet. Take for instance the attitude of the British Government as she carries her pilgrimage of grace to England. Lord Birkenhead, tutored through deep conversations with the Viceroy, finds occasion to speak at the Central Asiam Society about the trophy of the sword. He does not dwell on the mockery of British pretensions in India, or the fruits of the great connection, as expressed in terms of livelihood and mortality in this country. He protests that he would not close his eyes "to the realities of the situation which might easily be rendered dangerous." It would seem that the British came to India on the basis of the sword possessing a sharp edge; and in the absence of the sword to-day there would be a submersion into "the same anarchical and murderous disturbances as in the days of Clive". Lord Birkenhead has learnt his history from tupenny school books, and he knows little of the discord Clive fomented and the forgeries he committed for the surge of anarchical disturbances in his time; but he wants to "liquidate the obligations of history with honour". The liquidator knows nothing of his historical assets but he is there to brag about the arbitrament of the sword. Against such a stonewall of bravado and ignorance has Mrs. Besant to urge the basic persuasion of the Commonwealth of India Bill. She does require courage to face heavy odds and no one will grudge her success in the endeavour.

The memorandum accompanying the Bill is brief and straightforward. The "Times of India", drugged with knowledge of the sort infesting the mind of Lord Birkenhead, is pleased to dismiss the statement as clap-trap. It is not clap-trap but a concise description of the imposture of bureaucratic rule and the havoc it entails. To the mournful fact that the masses are starving and that an index of their miseries is the rate of mortality, the oracle gives the reply that "the Government does not run a stud-farm" and that the fault of the people is their ferocious fecundity. As time passes there is more and more of the graphic exposure of the pretensions of Heaven-born service, and its champions are wildly defending their lost credit. In every country the efficiency of Government may be tested by the education of the people and the statistics of health. It is a simple measure of prosperity. In India it happens that after 150 years of British rule, the average life of a man is twenty-three years while ninety-six out of every hundred are wholly illiterate. Prior to the advent of British rule every village had its *patashala* and literacy was open to all, but the convention of propagandists is to lump facts into the myth of the golden age. The health and enlightenment of a country depend largely on the devotion of State-organisation to the means of progress, and the measure of its success is the guage of true advancement. To the Civil Service, which holds the world-championship for salary-grabbing, the test is different. Lord Birkenhead luxuriates in tales of law and order as if they were a patented innovation or an adequate canon of progress. To the British Government who have reduced themselves to a convenience of British trade, the facts convey a different meaning. In the memorandum accompanying the Commonwealth of India Bill, there is a concise account of the failure of British rule by civilised tests.—

"We repeat the charge of Gopal Krishna Gokhale that while efficient in the organisation of her machinery, in matters which serve her own interests, British rule is inefficient in vital matters which touch her national interests. Under the present regime, with the Government of India subordinate to the Secretary of State, India can neither revive her old prosperity at home nor defend her nationals abroad. The enormous proportion of her revenue spent on the Army is because the Army is kept for Imperial not for home defence. In this she was better off in the days of the Company than now. She is daily shamed in the face of the world by the increasing humiliation heaped on her nationals in other parts of the Empire. The Government of India is helpless to defend them. The British Government cares only for its own kin.

The "Times of India" does not like the indictment which is incontestably true. The only escape from the trailing crime of foreign administration, which is a colossal failure and which is decreasingly of interest to the people, is the advent of Home Rule.

The Commonwealth of India Bill is not a halting measure, it has focussed the will of the people for freedom. With freedom comes the expansion of mind and it is probable that, given the terms of freedom, we should be able to express a higher conception of liberty and progress than is formulated in the Bill. It is nevertheless a forward and comprehensive idea put in statutory form; the idea is the great thing, while its sanctions of success are supremely vital. Between the bravura of Lord Birkenhead's conquering sword and the collected will of the people, there is a wide gulf of struggle. The most trenchant criticism of the Commonwealth of India Bill is that it lacks the sanctions of enforcement though the sponsors hope to engage the sympathies of the Labour Party. As early as 1916, the Trade Union Federation of Britain passed resolutions favouring self-determination for India. Mr. Arthur Henderson was a vociferous champion of the idea, but when Labour came into power, they said they were merely in office, and during their tenure nearly half the members of the British Cabinet had lapsed into unctuous imperialism. The infection of imperialism is likely to spread with the growing fortune of Labour and we are grievously uncertain about their real goodwill to India, who is Britain's customer to the tune of £130 millions a year. Dr. Besant is, however hopeful, but Indian support, considerable as it is to her venture, would have been greater if she had fixed a definite date as the limit of her coaxing persuasion in England. While all should support her enterprise of liberal reason, we hope she will not be discouraged by the apathy of those who think that the British nation requires the sanction of effective opposition from India to induce deference.

SEX AND EDUCATION.

If the position of women is the test of civilised morality, the educational opportunities of women constitute the surest guarantee for the intellectual and moral development of the race. The Indian woman of to-day has the power to decide what India of to-morrow shall be and education is the potent instrument with which that power can be turned to beneficial purposes. That, indeed, is so obvious that it is hardly necessary to emphasise it, yet in a country where there is still a sub-conscious prejudice lurking against women's education and where social reaction is still hampering the education of girls with all the unreason of conservatism and all the strength of tradition, reiteration of such a commonplace is a true essential. In his interesting address to the convocation of the Indian Women's University at Poona, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the ex-Minister of Education of the Coalition Government and a well-known Oxford scholar, did well, therefore, to point out that if education had any value at all, it could not be confined to one sex alone and that equal opportunities of self-improvement provided the best way for the progress of knowledge. But, as Mr. Fisher showed, such a simple proposition was denied or ignored till 1850 or even later. Down to that time it was taken for granted that girls being the "weaker sex"—or more politely as the "gentle sex"—were relatively inefficient creatures and should receive a different education and less education than the boys. Victorian England regarded woman as a graceful decoration of life having no relevance to the affairs of the world. Hence she was considered unfit for any of the chief employments open to men and was to be stocked with "accomplishments" as a substitute for the purposeful knowledge and skill imparted to boys. Then followed a period when it was assumed that the education given to the boys was the best that could be devised and that girls must in fairness and for serious purposes get that and nothing else. Mr. Fisher doubted whether English educationists had not gone too far in associating the education of the sexes and he hinted that some sort of differentiation in curriculum was necessary.

Now Mr. Fisher's interrogation is pertinent in the case of his own country where the problem of women's education having passed through the two stages we have noted is entering on a third. But in India where there are people almost medieval in their outlook on women's status and right to education, his doubts may be easily exploited by obscurantists to question the value of women's education itself. As a matter of fact Mr. Fisher's query does not imply any reversion to the old view of the relations of sexes. It is made in a modern and unprejudiced spirit which recognises that education is a delicate process and that equality of educational treatment need not necessarily express itself in identity of educational method and routine. In an important Report of the Consultative Committee appointed two years ago by the Board of Education in England to enquire into the differentiation of curricula for boys and girls in secondary schools, it was suggested that a single-minded insistence on identity as the best means of ensuring equality was not wholly scientifice. The Report outlined the manner in which by keeping a firm hold on the principle of complete equality, it was possible to alter the curriculum for girls so as to make it, at some points, different from that of boys and, at others, similar to it. Mr. Fisher has some such treatment in mind when he criticises a uniform curriculum and felicitates the Women's University of Prof. Karve on its differential courses. But in this respect, either Mr. Fisher confuses issues or is not adequately informed about the conditions in India. The Karve University is, in the main, a product of the idea that boys and girls should be educated for different functions and reconciles the orthodox who think that women are not men's equals and are not to be trained as if they are. We do not say that Prof. Karve subscribes to any such preposterous doctrine; but we do hold that a separate university of women serves, although unconsciously, to keep alive the ante-diluvian notion that women's educational equipment should be something inherently different from men's partly because of her mental inferiority, partly because her only sphere is the home. The thought of men in relation to women is almost faithfully represented by the remark of Charles XI of Sweden who when his wife appealed to him to show mercy to a prisoner observed "Madame, I married you to give me children, not to give me advice." In India, dissimilarity of education is conceived as inequality. On grounds of justice, therefore, no less than that of social utility, it is imperative that there should be an equalitarian principle and standard to the education of men and women. Indeed, even purely as a matter of tactics, it is not safe for the reformers to assume anything else at a time when a respectable body of educationists is basing its policy and formidable opponents are supporting it to obstruct progress on the traditional overestimate of differences of mental capacity between the sexes. We advisedly call it an overestimate because the Committee on differential sex education whose report we have cited went into the psychological aspect of the question and came to the conclusion that there are no "clear and ascertained differences between the two sexes on which an educational policy may readily be based." The fact is that, despite the real differences physiological and psychic, of power and need between the two sexes their human similarity is so fundamental that the system of strongly contrasted education for them is as obsolete as it is unscientific. We wish Mr Fisher while insisting on the expediency of delicately adapting slightly different methods to meet slightly different needs had stressed this vital point which is liable to be ignored in this country.

Notes of the Day

Germans and Czechs.

When the new State of Czecho-Slovakia was established, the leaders of the Czechs found that they must not neglect to strengthen their position against those who had previously dominated all their cultural and industrial activity. Austrians were the chief sinners in this respect according to the Czechs. While German-speaking Austria is anxious to be politically united with the German Reich and holds demonstrations in Vienna to that effect. the position of Germans in the country of the Czechs, where Germans are the first numerically important minority, is by no means happy. The "Weser-Zeitung" complained in mail week that schools in which the German language was the medium of instruction were being systematically suppressed, and in another German paper a writer gives a long account of the persistent attempts made by the Czechs to diminish the financial importance of the German capitalist. If a company is to be promoted in Czecho-Slovakia by Germans, they must give proof that its chief seat of business is in Prague and not in Vienna, as used to be the case until now. Of the board of directors at least half must be "natives of Czecho-Slovakia." Germany who had tried to rule Poland before the war with just such measures can hardly complain, but the industrial magnate in Germany is not very happy over this outburst of national feeling in Prague.

Suicide and Starvation.

The pathetic deaths through suicide of three workmen at Ahmedabad who were heavily involved in debts, reported by the "Majur Sandesh," is a poignant condemnation of the industrial system and the State which keep the vast majority of our population on the borderline of want. The official theory is that indebtedness in India is the outcome of extravagance on ceremonial occasions: it speaks volumes for the economic level of the people that they cannot spend and enjoy themselves even on happy occasions without running into debts and jeopardising their meagre earnings. In one of the particular cases at Ahmedabad, the miserable labourer was addicted to drink and his indebtedness therefore must have been a source of revenue to the Abkari Department which is indispensable for the fiscal resources of a costly bureaucracy. Human nature when moved by startled horror on such occasions suddenly returns to its better self and sympathises with the unhappy victims of a social order whose economic basis and injustices it tolerates and defends. Yet these tragedies have an intimate relation to the workmen's poverty and to the anti-social excise policy of the Government. Men who are underfed and surrounded by the temptations of the liquor shops cannot be expected to bear with patience the woes of their lives and prefer to fly to others that they know not of. Not even the Indian proletariat can live permanently on an empty stomach.

DESHBANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS.

A MEMORIAL.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle").

I have been trying, with great difficulty, to write these notes and reminiscences of Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das, in the intervals that remain while watching by the bed-side of the one who has been my oldest and dearest friend, Susil Kumar Rudra, the principal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. He himself is slowly sinking under the weight of an incurable disease. His body is visibly decaying amid the greatest suffering and physical pain, which at times has amounted to anguish, cruel and terrible to witness. But the spirit has remained unconquerable throughout, and in every lucid moment he has expressed his undying faith in God and his deep love for the country which gave him birth.

Therefore, when the news of Deshbandhu's sudden passing away came with such a starting shock to others, here in this ante-chamber of Death in company with my friend while his own spirit was seeking its release, it was not possible to feel the sharpness of the pang so acutely, as if it had come in the round of ordinary life. For Death has become a constant companion with me of late, for whose coming on behalf of Principal Rudra, in his suffering, I have prayed daily, joining my prayer with his own.

[Mr. Rudra died after this article was posted—Editor "Bombay Chronicle."]

When I could think out what it all meant, I could not but be thankful that the end had come to Deshbandu so suddenly and in a way that he would himself have most desired. God's merciful hand had spared, in his case, the prolonged agony of continuous unbearable pain. For it is clear that the death moment came quite suddenly, and to all who were with him quite unexpectedly, though not unexpectedly to himself. Perhaps, the one regret in his mind, in the last moments of conscious life, was the knowledge that he was leaving behind so much national work to be done by others, which he himself might have been able to perform if he had lived.

The Last Fight.

There is one of the noblest of Browning's poems, which has been much in my mind in these last days of mourning. Speaking of looking Death in the face, as one who marched 'breast-forward', Browning calls the final struggle,

"the one fight more,
The last and the best."

That is really what Death was to Deshbandhu. He had reached that last stage in life's warfare. He had looked forward with complete fearlessness to that one fight more,

"The last and the best"

And when the final encounter actually came, it was soon over. The victory was quickly won. The human spirit was set free.

If I have understood Deshbandu's nature at all well in these last years of his active life during which I met him constantly, then I know for certain that this quick and almost instantaneous release of the soul from the body was the one end he would have coveted most, if he had had the choice.

To die in the very midst of the great conflict, at the height of his influence and power, with his achievements still fresh, with his personality winning fresh victories every hour—this was surely the death that he would have deserved: and it has been given to him thus to die.

Deshbandu had already sacrificed his house, his property, his personal comfort, his civil liberty, his lucrative legal practice,—indeed, all his own earthly goods and possessions,—for the sake of the faith that was in him and for the freedom of his country, which had become his one ruling passion, stronger than every other world-tie. Now, at last, he has been called upon to make the last great sacrifice of all,—the sacrifice of life itself.

Died For His Country!

In the Christian Scriptures One who is regarded as supremely great is said to have uttered these words concerning personal friendship: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." It is with the utmost reverence that I would wish to use the same form of words concerning that other friendship,—that other passionate form of human love which we call "love of country". For greater love to his country can no man show than the patriot shows, who lays down his life for the land of his birth. Some have died on the battlefield expressing that love of country. Some have died a death by imprisonment or on the scaffold. But no less truly is life laid down, when Death is fearlessly faced day by day in the performance of duty for the Motherland.

When I saw Deshbandu for the very last time, earlier in the present year, as he lay on his bed of sickness in Calcutta, it was brought home to me with acute pain that he was literally laying down his life; that he was a dying man. Only a few days after that, he was carried out, in all his physical weakness, to give his vote in the Council Chamber. Many who saw him on that occasion must have realised that he was wearing his life away. No one who watched him during those days could have failed to recognise the terrible strain he was undergoing. It was clear that his indomitable spirit alone was the impelling force, which drove him forward along the pathway of devotion to his country with such irresistible force. Very few knew how poignantly he suffered during the last years of his life; how against his own inclination was every

(Continued on page 8)

THE OLD STORY AGAIN!

INDIA WON BY SWORD.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUSTER.

LONDON, June 30.

Speaking at a dinner at the Central Asian Society to-night, Lord Birkenhead made a brief reference to India. He declared emphatically that Britain must continue to sustain her exclusive responsibility for the protection of India. We must never close our eyes to the realities of the situation which might easily be rendered dangerous. The fundamental fact in the Indian situation is that we went to India centuries ago for composing with the sharp edge of the sword, differences which would have submerged and destroyed Indian Civilisation. We went there on that basis, and hold it by that charter. And it is true to say to-day that if we left India to-morrow it will be submerged by the same anarchical and murderous disturbances as in the days of Clive." No man was entitled to speak, he said, as a representative of Britain and momentary trustee of India, whether Labour, Liberal or Conservative, who would find himself in a position in which it was possible (impossible?) for him to liquidate the obligations of history with honour. (Cheers.)

STUDENTS—EMPIRE'S PRINCIPAL ENEMIES.

Lord Birkenhead also referred to the position in China where he found that students were unaccountably neglecting the immortal learning of Confucius but were reading columns of English newspapers. The principal enemies of the Empire, whether in China, in Egypt or in India, were students, who were very certain that the Empire was doomed and damned, and they were the proper instruments of its immediate dissolution. China was a happy hunting ground for Bolshevists. Its development and the part to be played in its extrication from the present dilemmas by Britain, the United States, Japan and European nations required most careful attention of everyone who was familiar with China's problems.

MR. OMERY ON IRAQ.

Mr. Amery, referring to Iraq, pointed out that in the days of the old Chiefs, British military expenditure amounted to 21 million sterling, but to-day the expenditure was less than four million sterling on eight squadrons of the air force, four battalions and a few local troops. He believed even that amount would be reduced when the Iraq frontier question was settled by the League of Nations, and Iraq would then be able to find the cost of purely local defence, and Imperial money would then be confined to the Imperial defence organisation. He believed that arrangement could be made with Iraq in which Iraq would not sacrifice her legitimate aspirations, and Britain would not sacrifice her hard-won position and in which both would be gainers. He believed that in a few years Britain would see, in the commercial development of Iraq, a substantial return for what Britain had done.—Reuter.

MR. MAZHAR-UL HAQUE.

AS NIZAM'S PRIME MINISTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 9.

I have just learnt that Mr. Mazhar-ul-Huq, is going to Hyderabad as Chief Minister of the State. He will be accompanied by Molvi S. Nurul Hasan Vakil of Patna, whom it is said, he is taking to assist him in the task before him. The choice has fallen upon Mr. Huq as the State greatly needed for internal reforms a strong personality possessed of great driving power. It is stated that the Foreign Department of the State will remain under the direct supervision and direction of the Nizam himself. The Natoinalist India will lose a valuable worker but the work Mr. Huq is now going to is equally important.

FUNDING ITALIAN DEBT.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCES POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Further conferences for funding the Italian debt have been indefinitely postponed Sgr. Alberti is immediately leaving for Rome. An Italian statement has been issued in which Sgr. Alberti contends that fiscal pressure in Italy is relatively higher than in other countries. Italy's national income was taxed six times more than that of the United States and Italy's post-war expenditure in the army and navy reckoned in gold was less than that before the war.—Reuter's Special

ORDERED TO LEAVE RATLAM WITHIN DAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, June 30.

Swami Gayanananjee was served with a notice, under section 144, to leave Ratlam, within a day. As the Swamijee was sick he obeyed it. However, it is reported that he is going to Ratlam on 1st July, disobeying the said order.

BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE.

OTTAWA, June 30.

A biennial meeting of the British Empire Service League opened at the Parliament Buildings, Earl Haig presiding. It was attended by delegates from all over the Empire. Messages were received from the King and the Prince of Wales at Johannesburg. Earl Haig and the Prince of Wales were re-elected Grand President and Patron, respectively.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

The Leeds Northern Union Club has signed on J. Brough of Cumberland and England Ruby Union fullback.—Reuter.

London, June 30.—Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, who has just returned from Jamaica, is appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonies and Sir Gilbert Grindle as his Deputy. Sir Charles Davis is appointed as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions. Reuter.

A conference of the British Empire Service League has passed a resolution moved by a Free State delegate and seconded by with the Dominions' Governments with a the Headquarters Committee to negotiate a Northern Ireland delegate requesting view to adoption for the Irish Free State of a scheme similar to that under the Empire Settlement Act.—Reuter.

BELGAUM NOTES.

TRIBUTES TO DESHABANDHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27.

National policies have recently become so varied and confused that, no one leader has the confidence of taking the people with him. Sjt. Gangadhar Rao has (temporarily, I hope) betaken himself to his village devoting his energies and resources exclusively to Khaddar production. Sjt. Majli since his return from Bijapur jail, has been in broken health. Here, as elsewhere, need is felt of the adjustment of differences with a view to create a strong national Party that would again make this place a centre of advanced politics in this part of the country, as in the days gone by. The Non-Brahman party here, fares no better. It is also divided into numerous groups agreeing on no common policy. It was only a tremendous shock like the death of the Deshbandhu that could shake all these moribund political groups into some kind of public activity. The public meeting on the occasion was attended by representatives of all parties, and in the legacy left by that patriot in his now famous Faridpur speech, each party saw a ray of hope of national unity and in that spirit, it came forward to pay its homage to the memory of the Deshbandhu. The enrolment of Congress members is progressing though slowly. The total number enlisted is now 270.

GOVERNMENT TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

There is some stir in the official circles over a case of alleged defalcations detected in the District treasury. It is reported these defalcations to the tune of many thousands were going on for a number of years. The The treasury officer is a highly paid "Gazetted" official whose duty it is to check the balance from day to day and it is strange how such things occurred. The Treasury officer is, as other Revenue officers, also a Magistrate, could it be that he had no time to attend to the humdrum duty of counting coins while he had to discharge the dignified duties of a Magistrate? The clerk originally responsible has absconded. Of course the inquiry is proceeding.

Since the 23rd instant rains have set in and have relieved the anxiety of the Ryot.

SIR ASHUTOSH BUILDING.

CALCUTTA, June 29.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, Chancellor of the Calcutta University, opened the Ashutosh Building this evening. His Excellency in declaring the building open said in course of his address:—His Excellency, Lord Lytton in paying an eloquent testimony to the achievements of Sir Asutosh to the versatility of his intellect and the variety of his interests said that the Post Graduate Department of the Calcutta University was the outstanding project of his great career. This building therefore is a fitting memorial to his life work, an emblem of his devotion to the University and of his determination to make it a real and living home of advanced learning. It is a happy coincidence that these buildings are being opened on the anniversary of his birthday. I trust that they will fulfil the objects with which they have been constructed and that they will enable the graduates of the Calcutta University to increase the wealth of human knowledge and add lustre to the reputation which the University already enjoys for research and scholarship.—A. P.)

SLUMP IN REPARATIONS CURRENCIES.

LONDON, July 1.

The Reparation currencies slumped heavily this morning under the lead of Italian lire, which depreciated to 141 French francs fell to 108.60 and Belgian francs to 109-20.—Reuter's Special.

WAR AGAINST MINERS

WAGES AGREEMENT TERMINATED

OWNERS' NOTIFICATION.

LONDON, July 1.

Coalowners have formally notified the Miners' Federation of the termination of the National Wages Agreement on 31st July. Owners have not yet made definite proposals regarding the revision of conditions, but the letter accompanying the notification indicates that the owners intend to submit terms which will be governed by the ability of each district to pay its way.

The Miners' National Delegate Conference will consider the position on Friday. Meanwhile Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, asserts that the publication of the owners' letter is tantamount to a declaration of war against miners.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINERS' SYMPATHY.

CARMAUX, July 1.

The Congress of French Miners' Federation which was attended by Mr. Cook unanimously passed a resolution declaring in favour of a limited general strike in the whole coalmining industry, unless the proposals for reduction of wages were withdrawn for all coalfields by 27th July.—Reuter.

COTTON SPINNERS' HOURS OF WORK.

LONDON, June 30.

Over 84 per cent. of the spinners of the American cotton have given undertaking asked for the Federation of Cotton Spinners' Associations to reduce the hours by 8 3-4 per week. It is stated that the owners of two million spindles outside the Federation have also signified their willingness to carry out the undertaking. The new hours will come into operation from July 6th.—Reuter.

"CRITICAL SITUATION" IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH PRESTIGE AT STAKE.

MARSEILLES, June 30.

The Parliamentary Mission of investigation has returned from Morocco. The leader of the Mission, interviewed, said that the situation in Morocco had become critical and remained serious. An immediate bold offensive was necessary in order to save French, prestige with the tribesmen. The movement of troops was impossible after the advent of rains in October.—Reuter.

ABDEL KRIM'S OFFENSIVE.

TOLL OF LOSS: 1,000 KILLED, 3,000 WOUNDED.

PARIS, June 30.

The Fez correspondent of the "Temps" estimates that Abdel Krim lost 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded in his recent offensive in which he evidently sought to strike a decisive blow regardless of cost.—Reuter.

RIFFS DEVELOPING OFFENSIVE.

IN CENTRE AND EAST.

FEZ, July 1.

A communique says that the Riffs are developing an offensive on a large scale against the French sectors in the centre and east and invading the French lines at several points. The French aeroplanes are active and bombed a post commanded by Abdel Krim's brother at Bouaden.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH CONFABULATION.

PARIS, June 30.

After conferring with M. Painleve and M. Briand last evening M. Malvy proceeded to Madrid.—Reuter.

In this connection, the following Reuter's cablegram, dated Paris, May 22, bears repetition:—"The 'Matin's' Madrid correspondent wires that ex-Minister Malvy who has completed a special mission to Spain in the course of a conversation said that he was very satisfied with the results of his mission.

It is learned that the conversations between M. Malvy and General Primo de Rivera have resulted in a Franco-Spanish agreement regarding the Moroccan problem, which gives each country the freedom to carry out its own plans."

OFFENSIVE AGAINST RIFFS.

POLICING CERTAIN TERRITORIES.

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. Chamberlain said that the French and the Spanish governments did not propose to declare a blockade in the Riff but were merely taking measures for policing certain territorial waters in the Tangier zone. Spain had invited Britain to join in these measures. Mr. Chamberlain requested postponement of further questions until Government had time to consider the matter.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN DELHI

COMPROMISE ATTEMPT FAILS

EXODUS OF HINDUS FROM DELHI.

DELHI, July 1.

An emergent meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee was held this afternoon to consider a proposal for the provision of a slaughter house near Bara Hindu Rao on a vacant municipal land and thus obviate the danger of communal feelings roused by the use of the disputed Pahari Dhiraj route for leading sacrificial animals. The meeting was held in camera and it is understood that proposals were made in two forms viz (1) the immediate provision of a slaughter house near Bara Hindu Rao in order to avoid the Pahari Dhiraj route being made use of by Mussalmans leading sacrificial animals and (2) the permanent provisions of a slaughter house at the same place to avoid any dispute about the route in the future. Both these proposals were put to the vote of the house separately and were rejected by a Hindu majority on account of the attitude of some of the Muslims members. Thus the last attempt at a compromise between the two communities ended in a fiasco. Enquiries made at the railway stations show that there has been an appreciable exodus of Hindus from Delhi. Several Hindu families from Pahari Dhiraj and its neighbourhood have left for adjoining stations like Rohtak, Rowari and Ghaziabad with all their valuable. Otherwise the city is quiet. Most of the Hindu shop in the affected area still remain closed and picketing by police continues.—A. P.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS,

REASSURING SITUATION.

DELHI, July 1.

This morning's report of the communal situation is reassuring. A contingent of cavalry and infantry have been requisitioned to be in readiness in the fort and armoured cars are patrolling the city at intervals. Important places in the city are mainly picketed by the local police. The authorities state that these are purely precautionary measures and should not be interpreted to mean that there is a panic in the city. All sections of the people believe that there would be no disturbance during the Id week.—A. P.

"MAJORITY FAVOURS PEACE."

DELTI July 1.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires:—

Prominent citizens are doing their best for amity and unityfl Overwhelming majority favour peace only. A Few catspaws are causing anxiety.

Bombay's best tribute to Deshbandh Das would be for the leaders of all parties to undertake a common programme of work of intensiv and extensive Swadeshi for India's emancipatio

Bombay welcomes Mr. Chintamani and hopes he will work for natianal unity.—Free Press—of India.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

COMMIONS PASS THE MODIFIED BILL.

LONDON, July 1.

When the House of Commons were debating the Pensions. But recently Mr. Churchill promised early announcement of the Alleviation of Burdens Bill placed on industry. Commons have now passed the first reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill slightly, modifying the present scheme and reducing the employers' and workers' contributions roughly by two pence a week.—Reuter.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

LONDON, June 30.

The net profit of the P. and O. Banking Corporation for the year ended March 31, 1925, amounted to £1,36,215. It is proposed to declare a dividend of five per cent. and carry forward £17,584 in connection with the placing of £25,000 in Reserve and writing off £5,000 from "Premises." It is noted that these increases are doubtless made as a matter of prudence in view of the unsettled conditions in the Far East.—Reuter.

POSTAL RATES FOR PARCELS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, July 1.

The Post Office announces that parcels for India and Aden not exceeding twenty pounds will henceforth be accepted at rate of eight shillings six pence.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN M. PANGALOS.

ATHENS, July 1.

The Assembly has passed a vote of confidence in M. Pangalos.

PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, July 1.

The House of Commons at seven this morning was still discussing the Pensions Bill. Various amendments moved by the Opposition were defeated.—Reuter.

NATION IN TEARS.

ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL DAY.

TRIBUTES TO SELF-LESS PATRIOT.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' HOMAGE.

WOMEN'S CONDOLENCE TO BASANTI DEVI.

The Das memorial meeting which was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening was a unique one, and one of the largest that ever were held in the Town Hall for such purposes. The Hall was too small, however. The gathering on the platform was cosmopolitan and representative of all the great communities in the city, including Europeans. In the body of the hall there was a dense gathering of ladies and gentlemen waiting since a long time. On the steps of the Town Hall there was another large crowd waiting for admittance, but it had to be kept out owig to want of room.

The speeches made were short and to the point as the President was rigorous in applying the time limit to every one. Still the meetinz went on for nearly two hours. It was in every way a successful meeting and worthy of the great city.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta read out messages from Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. M. A Jinnah, Mr. Lalji Naranji and others regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir D. M. Petit said:—Feeling as I do the helplessness of mere words before the cruel hand of death I have been persuaded or rather have persuaded to perform the melancholy task of occupying the chair at this meeting consisting of people who have their hearts full of sorrow at the great loss they have sustained by the death of a distinguished countryman and who have their minds in a state of confused perplexity as to whom they should look up to for guidance in the absence of their dead leader when they are confronted by problems concerning the betterment of their own lot and that of their country. Mr. C. R. Das was a patriot of a very high order and even those who differed from him in his views and his methods in politics could not help admiring him for his selflessness and his great devotion to his country. He had established a practice in his profession which was second to none in India and with the fortune that he had amassed he lived in great luxury and opulence. But when he heard the call of his country and felt that the time had arrived to serve it he sacrificed all, he gave up his wide practice he gave away his fortune, he gave up all the luxury and comfort to which he was used, and he devoted himself to the service of his motherland wholeheartedly and with a singleness of purpose worthy of emulation. He was looked upon as the leader not only of his party but of the entire Indian community of Bengal. Of late his influence and power had become so wide and so great that it might well be said he was the uncrowned King of Bengal. The extent to which his loss has been felt may well be judged from the fact that the number which attended his funeral is computed not by hundreds not by thousands but by hundreds of thousands. A record in India as far as I am aware in the case of a private individual. The messages of sympathy and condolence which have poured forth from all parts of the world and from people holding some of the highest offices in the British Empire are testimonials of the esteem and respect in which he was held by persons of all shades of opinion. He was indeed a great man whose death would be deplored and bemoaned at any time but when his life suddenly comes to an end at a time when there was a fair promise of his labours coming to fruition, then the sorrow caused by his death is more agonising and the grief consequent to it is deeper and more intense than ever. It is not possible to enumerate within the short time at my disposal his many qualities of head and heart but he had all those which made him a thorough gentleman, a born leader and a patriot of great merits and as such he will be remembered for many generations to come. Such was Mr. C. R. Das whose loss we have met to-day to mourn.

"Oh for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

ONLY ONE DESHBANDHU.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, places on record its deep sense of loss and sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chita Ranjan Das, one of the greatest Indians of modern times who rendered signal services to the cause of India's freedom and whose sterling patriotism, great courage, exemplary self-sacrifice and untiring devotion to the service of the Motherland, will be a source of inspiration and strength to future generations.

Mr. Patel said of all the leaders in modern India three great men had stood out, who had captured the imagination of the whole country. In fact, the whole country was made after them and followed them most obediently and implicitly. They were Mahatma Gandhi, Lokamanya Tilak and Deshbandhu Das. There was only one Mahatma, only one Lokamanya and only one Deshbandhu. They would remember the impressive and unparalleled scenes which took place in this city when the Lokamanya died, and the same scenes were repeated again in Calcutta when the Deshbandhu died the other day. Lakhs of people followed the dead body of Das to the burning ground in Calcutta. What was the reason of the popularity of these men? Formerly, political agitation was confined to the educated few, but these men had the secret of awakening the masses. They enthused them, they sympathised with them, they sacrificed for them and worked for them. Das' one great trait was his great generosity and self-sacrifice. If Tilak taught them that Swaraj was their birthright Das taught them that if he lived he lived for Swaraj and if he died he died for Swaraj If they had any respect for Das, to whatever community they might belong, they must make a resolve now and immediately that it was worthless to live without freedom, that it was better to die than live as slaves. They could do at least something for their country and that was to boycott all foreign cloth "Could they not do that small sacrifice for their country?" asked Mr. Patel

HIS KINSHIP WITH HUMANITY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, seconding, said they must remember that they were not present at an ordinary type of public meeting to which the citizens of Bombay were accustomed. She wanted them to remember that they were in the presence of the dead and would, therefore, ask them to manifest their silence rather than applause. That was an occasion to pay their tribute to a great man and show their national heart-ache on the loss they had sustained. The occasion revived thousands of memories of her childhood, for ever since she was four years old she remembered the great and gracious figure whom she used to call "Chita Dada" and who carried her in his arms. She was associated with Das not only on the battle-fields of politics, but also embassies for the cause of India. Das was endowed with a rare charm of personality. The true keynote of his life was his kinship with all humanity. He knew that India must be free to make her fitting contribution to the freedom of the world. He had left for them the imperishable message to all humanity to be translated into terms of national freedom and then into terms of national brotherhood.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supporting said he had made so many speeches in the city that he thought he should allow others an opportunity of paying their tribute to the great departed.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said:—For the last five or six years the name of C. R. Das has been as prominently before the public as even that of Mahatma Gandhi. It has become a household word throughout the length and breadth of this vast Continent. People who had never met him in the flesh judged him from his pictures and his speeches which they constantly saw or read in the press from day to day. They learnt his views, appreciated his great worth, admired his great sacrifices and felt as if they had known him personally for years and years. Not only did his fame spread throughout all India, but it extended far beyond into all civilized countries. To talk of Indian politics anywhere and not to know what C. R. Das stood for in such politics was to argue oneself unknown. What then was the cause of this world wide reputation? India has advanced politically within the last decade at a much faster rate than it had done within any previous period of its history and it promises to keep up at this pace in the years to come. The main cause of this acceleration of speed is the awakening created in the minds of our people by men of the stamp, of the calibre, of the vision of C. R. Das. All India clamours for the attainment of complete self-Government as an integral part of the British Empire. That is the legitimate goal of all political parties in the land. C. R. Das as the head of his party was inclined to let loose the reins. There are others who would apply the curb but between the Swarajists and the Moderates it must be our endeavour to see that the political chariot does reach its destination and avoids all obstacles and pitfalls with which its path may be beset. Whether we agreed with him, or we did not, we needs must pay our homage to the memory of a man who sacrified all wordly possessions and all pleasures and even suffered imprisonment to serve his country. In this he has set a noble example and it is men like C. R. Das with their great sacrifices and with the ideals they set before them who help to build up a nation and raise such nation

(Continued on next page.

NATION IN TEARS.

Continued from previous page.

the estimation of the world at large. ne has done to a great extent in mon with other great patriots and n in his turn he has now joined in national Valhalla and the more men hare of their type, the sooner will attain Swaraj and rank amongst the most nations of the world.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan speaking in Urdu spoke of the life of great sacrifice of Das for freedom and his country.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said they were too close in point of time to judge of the magnitude of Das' achievements. When history of this was written in the future posterity would be able to do him justice. His greatness lay in his ideals and his devotion to further the cause of Nationalism, which in the past based on the conception of Western mission.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried in silence, all standing.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. Natarajan moved:—

This meeting respectfully conveys to the family of Deshbandhu Das its sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and assures them that the citizens of Bombay fully share their brief and sorrow in this national calamity.

This meeting further appoints the Requisitionists as a Committee with power to add to their number, to collect funds for the purpose of raising a suitable memorial to Deshbandhu Das, and appoints Messrs. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Naoroji M. Dumasia, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Jamnadas M Mehta, as its secretaries.

He said for the purpose of this resolution they should raise themselves above the level of politics, and turn their thoughts to the lady who was always present with him at meetings. They had spoken of Das' sacrifices, but the sacrifices that men made had their rewards; they were at any rate spoken of in public, they were written about in the papers and brought some compensation in the public applause which they evoked. But the real details of the sacrifice, the real burden of working out these details fell upon the women; it was on the women that the burden of sacrifice really fell. His thoughts went to the desolated home, towards the gracious lady who partook of the sufferings and fights of Das. He hoped that the committee would be able to raise sufficient to raise a memorial to the man whom they were mourning that day.

A STIMULATING PERSONALITY.

Mr. H. P. Mody, seconding, said it was a remarkable circumstance that a man whose political aims and methods evoked so much controversy and bitterness during his life time should evoke when he had passed away such wide and universal and genuine regret from his countrymen. It was a striking tribute to the force of character and the personality which Mr. Das possessed in such an abundant measure. He also regarded it as a testimony to the essential solidarity of political feeling in this country. The ideal of self-Government for which Das fought with such courage and determination was the ideal every one of them—whether he belonged to the Nationalist or Rationalist school of thought, whether he was a moderate or an immoderate in his ideas and language independent or meekly dependent on other peoples' opinion—they were there all of them to pay their homage to the man who according to his lights fought for his ideal. Concluding, he said that Mr. Das' was a stimulating personality.

MEMORIAL—A SUPERFLUITY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, supporting, said Das' was a funeral which kings and emperors could wish to have. Few kings and emperors had ever had such a funeral as Lokamanya Tilak and Deshabandhu Das had. Theirs was not a conventional mourning; here the whole nation was in mourning for the mission for which he lived and died. "I would like to be hanged for Swaraj" he said with such feeling that it raised him in the estimation of his countrymen. Das did not require a memorial. Men like him lived in the hearts of millions of his countrymen for ages and and generations. Therefore, a memorial was a superfluity, for men like Tilak and Das died not. They wanted some outward remembrence, and it was only proper that they should raise a suitable memorial to Das. He had no doubt that Bombay would rise to the occasion and would fill it an amount which would be worthy not only of Das but of the city of Bombay. One great memorial which they might have was to follow the political testament which he left when he died. He referred to his Faridpore speech with which Mahatma Gandhi agreed.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said it was their duty to keep Das' memory green in their hearts. The memorial they were going to raise was not going to be of one party alone—it would be the tribute of all parties, of men and women

FIGHTING FOR REMOVAL OF STARVATION

Mr. H. A. Lalji said:

"On the question of disunion amongst different classes of people he (Das) told me that he was willing to give the Mahomedans and other Minorities more that they should have because he considered that it was the duty of majority and more advanced people to bring up their brethren who were in minority and who were less advanced and any sacrifice in that direction by the Hindus will and must in the near future be in the interest of India. He firmly beleived that once all the classes of people had fairly advanced there would be no more need for special concession. On the question of having a large number of intelligent Indians for our public and political work he said that there was no dearth of such persons in India but there were too many obstructions in the way. One was that certain people were dragged towards hunting titles and honours and the other was that as there was not sufficient employment available in Commerce and Industry our young men look to Government posts and to Law both of which lines cannot provide sufficient room for ever increasing numbers and as regards Law although it was an honourable line owing to large number going in, he regretted that there was a tendency to create and encourage litigation which was injurious to public and which every honourable lawyer hates. The only course open was to demand protection and encouragement for our Commerce and Industries. He even went further and said if British people were prepared to meet us in this respect a common understanding on important questions may be arrived at, but until and unless people were not safe from starvation it was difficult for us to meet Government. From this you will see that above all he was for Unity at any cost and that he was fighting for removal of starvation. Can therebe any more honourable motives for a man than these?"

The resolution was passed unanimously.

MRS. DAS' LIFE—A VALE OF TEARS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved a resolution authorising the President of the meeting to send copies of the resolution to Mrs. Das. The speaker said so far as she was concerned her life in this world would be merely a vale of tears.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the credit for waking the nation from its lethargy was due to Mahatma Gandhi and to the call which he made on his countrymen for sacrifice Mr Das made an unexampled response. Christ had taught them 'Knock and it shall be opened," and Das taught the lesson to them again.

Mr. K F. Nariman said the universal sorrow which was displayed must be a great consolation to Mrs. Das in her sorrow. He knew of no other Indian in modern times whose death had evoked so much feeling and sympathy not only from his own community but all communities and all the countries.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said Mr. Das' political career was one which to his mind was unparalleled in this country. His devotion to duty his sincerity, his sacrifices in the cause of his Motherland, were all examples for them to cherish and follow.

The resolution was passed.

On the motion of Mr Manmohandas Ramji and seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim the Sheriff was thanked

Mr. Narottam Morarji and Mr. N. M. Dumasia proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

LESSONS FROM DESHBANDHU'S LIFE.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HOMAGE.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to offer condolence to Mrs. Basantidevi in her sad bereavement and to express their sense of sorrow at the passing away of Deshbandhu Das. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal, Hind Mahila Samaj, Hindu Ladies' Social Club, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj and Sarswat Mahila Samaj, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding. There was a cosmopolitan gathering of women present at the meeting and the resolution of condolence was carried, all standing in solemn silence.

Mrs. Gokhalay in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that they had gathered there under a deep gloom of sorrow, to mourn the loss of Deshbandhu Das. Deshbandhu Das had passed away and left a void in the ranks of national leaders which was very difficult to fill up. India was singularly unfortunate in having only few patriotic sons like the Deshbandhu or the Lokmanya and what few she had the hand of unrelenting Death snatched them away in the midst of the prime of life and glory. They as the women of Bombay knew what a terrible loss it was to Basantidevi and as such were bound to share in her sorrow and to console her in her bereavement.

NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in moving the resolution of condolence said that it was in the fitness of things that the women of Bombay should send a message of sympathy to Basantidevi, the chief mourner in the national calamity that had fallen them. Purity of character, sacrifice and love for his country were the characteristic traits of the departed Deshbandhu; love for his Motherland was the absorbing passion of his life. There was one noble soul who more than any other inspired Deshbandhu Das in his high aspirations and sustained him in his noble endeavours. That lady was to-day drowned in a flood of tears and patiently bearing the burden of the national sorrow in the true spirit of a Sati. It was but natural that their first thoughts should turn to her. The resolution she moved on behalf of the women of Bombay, assured Basantidevi that the women of Bombay participated in her sorrow. The women of Bombay said Mrs. Naidu, could not be said to have adequately discharged their duty by their departed leader by merely passing the resolution. They should think of the flame of patriotism that consumed the departed soul and pray to to God that their husbands might be blessed with a spark of that divine flame so as to enable them to fulfil the life's mission of the Deshbandhu, —the liberation of their Motherland from the bondage of foreign rule.

Miss Mithan Tata in seconding the resolution said that Mrs. Naidu struck the right note when she appealed them to help their husbands in carrying on the unfinished work of the departed soul. They as women could if they mean, help in the national regeneration of their country for which Deshbandhu Das gave his life.

Mrs. N. D. Captain, Mrs. Kothare, Mrs. Bachubai D. Thakkar, and Mrs. A. C. Chatterjee further supported the resolution which was carried, all standing.

DOMINATING TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that women alone could adequately feel what a loss Basantidevi had sustained, and it was only they who could console her property. Proceeding Mr. Jayakar, said coming as he (Das) did from an ancient and illustrious family of Bengal, Deshbandhu Das gave promise of his future greatness from the very beginning. Even at a time when he was a junior lawyer struggling in the High Court to make his way, one idea and one noble impulse moved him. Transparent honesty and love for truth were the dominating traits of character His generosity and charity were unbounded. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that Deshbandhu Das rivalled the proverbial generosity of Karna.

AS HOLY AS THE GANGES.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said that the Deshbandhu's life was pure and holy as the waters of the sacred Ganges. Mr. Mehta appealed to the women to do their bit in the national struggle and thus pay a tribute to the Deshbandhu's memory.

The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY MARWARIS' TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Marwaris of Bombay was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Hira Baug to express their condolence at the sad death of Deshbandhu Das, Mr. Kanayalal Kalantri presiding.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said at the time when the Reforms were with drawn in Bengal by the Government it was more necessary than at any other time that Deshbandhu Das should have been alive among his countrymen to guide them. They had to resign themselves to the will of God, but he hoped the rich Marwaris would emulate Deshbandhu Das' example and dedicate all they have to the service of the country.

Mr. Vijaysinh Mota then moved that this meeting of the Marwaris of Bombay send their deepest condolence to Mrs. Vasanti Devi and family and pray Almighty God to bestow complete peace to the soul of the great Deshbandhu.

Mr. Madav Gopal Daga seconded the motion which was further supported by Mr. Dalpatram Pathak and agreed to unanimously.

A resolution of condolence was also passed at the death of Mr. Jaynarayen Dani,

A FRIEND OF ENGLISHMEN.

MAHATMAJI ON DESHBANDHU'S OPTIMISM.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Presiding at a meeting of students Mr. Gandhi said that Mr. Das's last talks with him showed how great and good friend he was of the Englishmen. He had great faith in them. Seven or eight days before his death when Mr. Gandhi was at Darjeeling Mr. Das said something was going to be done for the country by Lord Birkenhead:

I said: "Have you any ground for it." Mr. Das only said "Do not ask me the reason for one moment. Let me tell you what I feel intuitively; something big is going to happen."

Mr. Gandhi continuing said he knew what Mr. Das was; he was beyond bribery, he had no personal ambition except that for the cause of the country.—A.P.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CLLCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

An impressive memorial service for Deshbandhu Das took place this morning in the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj prayer Hall. Mr. Lalit Mohan Das conducted the service. He delivered a sermon recounting the manifold virtues of the late Mr. G. R. Das. He said that Mr. Das lived and died for Freedom. He said that he as vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, had approached Mrs. Das (Deshbandhu's wife)) to become the President of the Committee in place of her great husband, but she had refused to accept the offer and had told him that she would spend her life in seclusion, but if the country needed her service, later on she would unhesitatingly place herself as an humble lover of the motherland.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO YOUTHS OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, June 30.

At a crowded meeting of the members of the Calcutta University resolutions were passed expressing condolence at the sad death of Deshbandhu Das.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the meeting paid a glowing tribute to the qualities of head and heart of Deshabandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, and said that the Deshabandhu never bore ill-will against Englishmen or anybody else. He was a sportsman and never hit below the belt. He asked the young men of Bengal to follow his footsteps. It was his confidence in the youths of Bengal, declared the Mahatma, that made him, contrary to the advice of some of his friends, to raise a sum of ten lakhs of rupees for the Das Memorial. He appealed to them to make strenuous efforts to make a success.

A purse of Rs. 2,500 was presented to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Justice Mukerjee on behalf of the members.—A. P.

NEWSPAPER HOLIDAY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 1.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation it was agreed that offices of the Corporation be closed after 4 p.m. on the sixteenth day of the death of Mr. C. R. Das. Prejarations for the observance of the Das memorial day are being made in the city and memorial services have been arranged. Newspapers like the "Hindu" "Swarajya" "New India" "Andhrapatrika" and "Swadesha-mitran" are observing a holiday.—A. P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, July 1.

All-India mourning day was observed hereby holding a public meeting with Sir C. M. Chitnavis as president. Prayers were offered for the peace of the departed soul. Speeches were delivered eulogising his ardent love for the country. A resolution to continue vigorously his unfinished efforts for Swaraj was carried unanimously.—A. P.

AT YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, July 1.

Exactly at five o'clock in the evening a public meeting convened by the District Congress Committee in the Town Hall under the presidency of Dr Tambe, passed a resolution of grief and condolence over the untimely death of Mr. C. R. Das. Speeches were very brief and the resolution was passed all standing.—A. P.

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The all-India memorial service day in honour of the memory of late Deshbandhu Das was observed here, to-day. In the morning a procession consisting of local leaders and gentry was organished and in the evening at 5 o'clock a public meeting representative of all classes of persons was held with a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Das. All mills except one or two and all bazars were closed. Some Mohamedan shops however remained open.—A. P.

AT DELHI

DELHI, July 1.

Hindus predominated at the Das memorial meeting which was held this evening in the Queens Gardens under the presidentship of Swami Shradhanand when a resolution was passed for a life size portrait of the late Mr. Das to be hung in the town hall. Speakers included Mr. Grant Govan, Moulana Shaukat Ali and Lala Pearey Lal M.L.A. All eulogised the various good qualities of the departed leader and appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity for the attainment of which Mr. Das devoted the later period of his life.—A. P.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, July 1.

Lucknow observed the Das memorial today by holding a procession with kirtan (music) in the morning and a mass meeting in the evening. There was a record gathering at the meeting which was presided over by Pandit Jagat Narain ex-Minister to the Government of the United Provinces. To perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das the Lucknow Swarajists are starting a weekly newspaper entitled the "Deshbandhu" from 10th July. It will be a non-communal organ conducted in English and supporting the Swarajist policy.—A. P.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

MADRAS, July 1.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas has given notice to the Legislative Department of the Government of India of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Council of State in Simla:—

"This council expresses its profound sorrow at the death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and places on record its sense of great loss sustained by India by the demise of that illustrious patriot".—A. P.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S SORROW.

At a meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union held on Friday last a resolution was passed recording the Union's deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

TARIFF BOARD'S RE-EXAMINATION.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

In a press communique to-day the Tariff Board state that the Board was directed to re-examine the question of protection required by the steel industry. Two points specifically referred to the board were in view of the conditions of the industry and of the probable level of the price of steel articles the protection afforded by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act to the manufacture of articles enumerated therein should be extended beyond 30th September 1925 and if so, for which of those articles is further assistance required and in what form and for what period should such assistance be given. Steel articles which come within the scope of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act fall under the following heads, rolled steel, (including beams, angles, channels, plates, bars and rods sheets black and glavanized, rails and fishplates), tinplate wire and wire nails, fabricated steel railway wagon.

The present enquiry is limited to these articles and it is not open to the Board to consider whether protection is needed by other articles which were not protected by the Act. The board propose however when dealing with railway wagons to investigate simultaneously the question which has been separately referred to them, what protection of any should be given to the manufacture of underframes for railway carriages. On present occasion the question what form the additional protection should take has been left entirely open and they are free to consider whether additional duties or bounties best meet the circumstances of the case. In framing their recommendations, however, they must be guided mainly by the decision of the Government of India and the legislature in January 1923 to proceed by way of bounties rather than by imposing additional duties. At the same time questions may arise as to the source from which the money for the payment of the bounties is to be found, and the possibility of an increase in the duties on certain kinds of steel cannot be altogether excluded.

The Board propose to take the oral evidence of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Tinplate Company of India during the week ending the 11th July and the evidence of the engineering firms who are interested in fabricated steel during the following week.—A. P.

DESHBANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS.

(Continued from page 6.)

journey that had to be undertaken; how his whole physical nature was crying out for that repose, which his iron will refused to allow; how, whenever the call came, in any shape or form, to do something more for his country, he could never say 'no' to it. He could not merely sit still: he had to be up and doing to the very last moment of his conscious life. Even in Darjeeling, he was thinking out his plans for future work when the end came.

I have a very vivid memory of another earlier Indian patriot,—unlike Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das in many other ways, but singularly like him in this,—Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He too wore out his own enfeebled and diseased body in the same way. Early in the year 1914, he had asked me to return from South Africa by way of London, and each day I used to see him during his illness; for he was ill when I arrived. He knew well that life for him was very precarious indeed; but he determined to wear himself out, rather than rust away in idleness at health resorts, seeking to economise the vital store that remained. When I pleaded with him, that he should take a complete rest of some continental sanitarium such as Karlsbad taking a rest cure, he said to me: "No, let me burn my life away. That is best, and also wisest." The end came very quickly, and his countrymen understood the sacrifice he had made.

Destiny of Indian Leaders

It seems to be the destiny, which God has appointed to Indian leaders, of whatever school of thought, that they should show, in these days of difficulty, trial and distress, how the soul is superior to the body, and wins its victories in its own way, not of man's devising. It may be that much mental confusion still remains concerning the future, but the toll of sacrifice has been paid to the full. There has been no bargaining there, or haggling about the price, or drawing back. We can see this by examples. Let us think them over.—With regard to Mahatmaji himself and his wife and those who are nearest to him, the cup of suffering never seems to be removed from their lips. One trial follows another. With the Ali Brothers also, imprisonment has followed on imprisonment, and illness has followed illness. The Hakim Sahib, Ajmal Khan, who has himself healed so many others, has not been able to heal himself. Pundits Motilal Nehru and Malaviyaji and Lala Lajpat Rai have always been on the brink of serious illness and sometimes over the brink itself. Srinivasa Sastri and Tej Bahadur Sapru, representing another school of thought, have both of them quite fearlessly and recklessly risked their health at the call of duty, when in England, pleading the cause of their fellow countrymen abroad. C. Rajagopalachariar, though a permanent invalid, goes on working. Last of all, I have personally witnessed how the Poet of India, Rabindranath Tagore,—who stands outside both politics and nationalism, in his supreme work for humanity,—has forfeited again and again his own health of body and mind, and faced death itself in many forms, in his burning love for all the peoples of the world, and in his intense longing to give to them the spiritual gifts which India alone can give. Into this same ocean of suffering, he too has plunged.

There is a sacred flame, in this country of India, which is ever fed and renewed from the altar of sacrifice. It is replenished by acts of devotion, which are of priceless value. In my last paragraph, I have been writing about the different Indian leaders; but equally among the rank and file the same spirit is maintained. Have I not seen it, once for all, imperishably, in its noblest form among the Sikhs at Guru-ka-bagh, where the humbliest followers of Guru Nanak suffered in silence and paid the extreme price, even of death itself, while upholding the honour of their religion?

A New Resolution.

It is, I believe, the very costliness of the sacrifice which makes the flame burn brighter and enkindles others. The masses of India are for the most part illiterate. They cannot read in books and newspapers about policies and programmes of Swaraj. But they can understand, simply and easily, that when thousands go to prison, and when every leaders is ready to lay down his life for the cause, then the victory is near. The masses will respond to sacrifice and suffering; for they know suffering full fell in their own lives.

It is to this true instinct in the masses of the illiterate people of India, that I attribute the marvellous response, when the very poorest, in their thousands, poured out into the streets of Calcutta, to offer their thousands, poured out into their last tribute to the patriot who had died. Not only in Calcutta itself, but in every centre all over India, the same response was manifested when the news of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan's death became known, the emotion was everywhere the same.

It is a great people that can make such a great response as that. It is a great people, that has become wise with the wisdom of sorrow and death. But out of this pure and altogether worthy and deeply human emotion, which has now been kindled in so many millions of Indian hearts, a new determination must arise, never to relinquish the struggle until Swaraj is actually won. A new resolution must also come that in unity alone is strength.

INDIAN & ID.

A grave duty lies on the Moslems of India with reference to their relations with non-Moslems. For we have before us the exemplary spectacle of Egypt where Mussalman and Christian Copts unite, of Jerusalem where the Mussalman Arabs and Christians are at one, of Turkey where patriotism rises superior to the numeries of holy men of unholy ways, in thrice blessed Persia where the virtual dictator Riza Khan clasps the fraternal hand of the trusted Parsi patriot Arbab Kaikhushro. Islam has been maligned for inculcation of fanaticism. It is for its adherents to prove by their conduct that their Doctors have taught tolerance in ages of almost Universal bigotry God of Islam which is the God of the Universe accepts sacrifices. No sacrifice, however, would be more acceptable in His sight than the sacrifice of the permissibility of slaughtering kine out of regard for immemorial Hindu Susceptibility. And what Moslem mob may hold to be renunciation will be in, I submit in the opinion of the enlightened only the fulfilment of an obligation in accordance with the noble dicta of the great Imam Ghazali. In the chapter on duties towards non-Moslem neighbours he so vehemently and repeatedly enjoined the equitable conduct towards Jews and Christians that once upon a time the person to whom he gave the charge protested against the superfluous and annoying reiteration. The great Doctor rejoined that the Apostle of God had accentuated the duty towards non-Moslem neighbours with such insistence that those hear him were apprehensive lest he should include them among the list of the legitimate heirs to a deceased believer. He further pointed out that the non-Moslem neighbour was entitled even to a portion of the consecrated meat. If therefore the mutual affection of the Hindu and Moslem were genuine reality and not an outcome of momentary reaction of the hatred for the foreign rulers, the Moslems on their part should be prepared to carry out the Imam's lofty behests and confine the Kurbani to such animals as are licit to the nonvegetarian Hindu. But above, all allow me to peat, that the supreme sacrifice most agreeable to the Almighty would be the spontaneous surrender of the Moslems' right of making sanguinary offerings, including the optional immolation of cows on the Id day. The ordinary Moslems' gesture of such self abnegation will be amply answered. I would vouch for it, no less by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya than by the venerable Swami Shradhanand, and my impulsive but transparently honest and fearless colleague Lala Lajpat Rai, I advisably say ordinary Moslems because their accredited captains like Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Mahomed Ali have long since patriotically pledged themselves to meet more than half way every non-Moslem Indian for the sake of the retarded emancipation of this country. And if despite the sincere adjurations of friends of Indian unity an arbiter were needed, there is already at Delhi our Mr. Burjorji Bharucha capable of fair and detached verdict. On the other hand, to ask for the intervention of the foreigner at the momentous juncture in our domestic quarrel were equivalent to giving the fortunate and, humanly may be, exulting alien a renewed lease of domination over us for an indefinite period, stellizing the seed of Swaraj sown by Dadabhai and partly annulling the memorable achievement and superb triumph of the *Karmavir* Chitta Ranjan Das.

G. K. NARIMAN,
Member Central National Panchayat,
Mazgaon,
1st July, 1925.

KOLHAPUR KIDNAPPING CASE.

JUDGMENT TO BE RESERVED.

KOLHAPUR, July 1.

Mr. O'Gorman concluded his arguments on behalf of the prosecution in the kidnapping case to-day. He said Mr. Rao had used extremely wise discretion in throwing overboard most of the evidence called on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Suntoke expressed the thanks of the bench to Mr. O'Gorman for the very valuable assistance they had received from him.

Mr. Rao then replied. He had not concluded his arguments, but the court indicated that it would reserve its judgment.—A. P.

G. I. P. RLYS. MANAGEMENT.

SIR C. ARMSTRONG'S FEARS.

LONDON, July 1.

Presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company on the occasion of its change to state management, Sir Charles Armstrong contended it was inevitable that the political influences of state control must be detrimental to the working interests of a great commercial undertaking and expressed the opinion that in few years time the pendulum will swing backward again on the ground that company management is always more enterprising and more responsive to the needs of the district through which the railway passes.—Reuter.

RESEARCH IN ANAEMIA EPIDEMIC.

BOMBAY, July 1.

The Indian Research Association has appointed Capt. P. N. Basu, M.R.C.P., I.M.S., Bombay Military District, to enquire into the cause of a type of anaemia prevalent in Bombay which has resulted in a large number of death. The association has also sanctioned a grant for the purpose.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 1.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day unchanged in old crop and unchanged to 5 points up in new crop in New York futures is Liverpool has been reported 7 to 3 points lower. The market was featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co., cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—

"Texas situation considered alarming. Think that the market has upward tendency."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the is Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 459 for F. G. Broach July-August. On buying by Commission Houses the prices improved to Rs. 459 1-2 but the market again eased to Rs. 458 1-2 on brokers selling. Around this level Commission Houses and prominent shroffs bought lifting the values to Rs. 461 3/4 and the market closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 461 1-2.

F. G. Broach April-May is opened at Rs. 432 and improving to Rs. 434 on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 434 at 3 p.m. Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 406 and steadily advanced to Rs. 409 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 386 and Rs. 367 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Japan Shippers and local Millwales was fairly good. About 4,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands.

The Sewri market is closed to-day owing to a public meeting out of respect to the memory of the late Deshbandhu Das.

COTTON.

Bombay, July 1.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Fully Good Broach April/May 434.
Fully Good Broach July/August 461½.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 367.
Fully Good Bengal July 386.
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 409.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	450
Nagpur	400/420	450
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	430
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340/80	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	350/80	400/410
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350/70	380/390
Khandesh Fine M.G.	345/55	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M.G.	.....	380/420
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	440/50
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th June, 1925:—

Cotton	2738 Bales.
Wheat	8364 cwts.
Linseed	2730 ,,
Rape, etc.	864 ,,
Gingellyseed	619 ,,
Poppyseed	258 ,,
Groundnuts	902 ,,
Castorseed	1068 ,,
Rice	2167 ,,
Myrabollams	667 ,,
Cottonseed	1565 ,,
Mowraseed	nil.
Gram	527 ,,
Juwar	nil.
Masur	nil.
Barley	268 ,,
Bajri	1587 ,,
Coal	172 Tons.

RUBBER.

London, June 30.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 33½ Aug.-Sept. sellers.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 37½ July value.

Tone:—Very irregular.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 39½ July value.

METAL REPORT.

London, June 30.

Tin Block £253½.

BARLEY.

London, June 30.

Karachi Barley 40/9 July-Aug. sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 30.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, July 1.

New York Market 30th June:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.04	July.	23.95—09	23.04	..
24.09	Oct		23.13	+04
23.68	Jan.	23.69—08	23.68	..
23.94	Mar.		23.99	+05

New York spot on 29th June, 24.80 plus 20; New Orleans 24.15 plus 15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market quiet. July highest 24.07 (at the opening). lowest 23.85 (10.35 a.m.) range .22 points.

Liverpool Market 30th June:—

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.25	Jul.	13.30	+05 13.25	13.18	—07
12.81	Oct.	12.86	+05	12.75	—06
12.64	Jan			12.60	—04
65	Mar			12.62	—03
	Egyptian				
24.95	Nov.			24.95	..
23.70	Jan			23.70	..

Telegraphic market advices.—(1) Cabled 10.15 a.m.; Temperatures abnormally high. Heavy rains along Carolina Coast. Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 5.10 p.m.: Some American selling late in the day. Clement Curtis & Co. estimate condition 73.4 per cent., crop 13 621.000. Miss Giles 72.9 per cent., crop 12.500,000. Texas 63 per cent. indicating Texas crop 4.250,000. Spinners ballot in favour of working 39 1/4 hours per week. American cross rate 4.84 1/4.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, July 1

Bombay Quotations at 3 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G	—470/75	461/2	4331/2
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	—410/15		409
Bengal M. G. Fine	—405/07		
„ M. G. F. G.	—390/92	386	368
Khandesh Black leaf x	—375/385		
Khandwa-Sanawad	—395/405		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	—385/405		
Harda	—380/420		
Ujjain	—375/430		
Parbhani Purna x	—400 410		
Nanded x	—400/410		
Wardha/Warora	—440/45		
Nagpur Katol	—445/50		
Adoni x	—420/25		
Sindh/American	—480/82		
Sangli Miraj	—440/45		
Bagalkot x	—428/35		
Coompta	—440, 60		
Tinnpur	—495/500		
Kadi Vraingam M.G.F.G.	—445/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	—435/40		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

E. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 30-6-25	9293000	6783000
„ Yesterday do	6000	3000
Exports to date do	7942000	5590000
Stock at Ports 26-6-25	374000	299000
„ Interior Towns. do	241000	256000
„ Liverpool do	807000	480000
Visible Supply 27-6-25	1730000	1224000
Quantity in Sight do	14303000	11357000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2738	3428438	3214958	3490770

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 25th June.

1924-25	1923-24
14188	20064

Total Stock in Bombay on 25-6-25 7,54,022 B/s. last year—7,33,269 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 29th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	618551	1047370	733890
China & Japan	339960	233567	366832
Coast-Ports	1426195	1228935	1502725
Total	2415027	2559357	2750.14
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	11835	11782	47282
China Japan & Coast ports	64185	..	69984

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-7-0	21-0-0	69-10-0

Remarks.—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed unchanged to 5 up and Liverpool 7 to 3 down.

Here the local market opened with Broach at Rs. 459½, and at the time of writing is at about this price with new Broach at Rs. 432½. Oomras at Rs. 405 and Bengals at Rs. 385 and Rs. 365.

Sampin opened this morning at 328.90, 321.80, and 319.40, for July, October, and January, these rates being 7.00, 1.90 and 4.90 up respectively.

Ready Cotton. There was a good demand yesterday, especially from Japanese Exporters.

Holidays.—Our market is only open for an hour from 12 to 1 p.m. to-morrow and Friday respectively, and this Report consequently will not be published on either day.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednesday 3-0 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 461½. A/May 1926 Rs. 433½ Oomra D/January Rs. 409. Bengal July Rs. 386. D/January Rs. 368.

A. NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents Cotton Cubin Mumbadevi have received on Wednesday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co:—

N. Y. Dated 30th.

"Texas situation considered alarming. Think that tre tendency of the market is high."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 1,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	231,004	339,499
Central India	478	331,509	301,086
Barsi and Nagar	355	201,958	203,924
Hyderabad-Gaorani	47	96,718	103,639
Berar	41	560,280	645,520
Central Provinces	59	253,629	265,847
Total Oomras	980	1,735,098	1,859,425
Dholera	142	296,815	179,124
N.W. Provinces	..	130,529	121,818
Rajputana	238	75,770	88,680
Sind-Punjab	..	357,920	306,576
Broach	..	478,902	367,891
Coompta & Dharwar	910	159,606	177,133
Westerns-Northerns	468	83,832	83,562
Cocanada	..	1,638	852
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	30,699	27,873
Persian	..	4,706	8,348
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	..	54,933	53,085
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,491	819
Total	2,738	34,23,438	32,14,936

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	2,348	618,951	1,037,237
Japan & China	17,386	1,767,393	1,438,625
Coast Ports	..	30,161	49,485
Uncountry by Rail.	..	14,188	19,874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	44,599	35,536
Total	19,734	2,475,292	2,580,857

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 1393 Improved request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 3230 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	23.95
Oct.	24.06
Jan.	23.60

New York Noon Call:—

July	23.95
Oct.	24.09
Jan.	23.62

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

July	23.50
Oct.	23.48

New York markets closed on Saturday, 4th July.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. July 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	13.22	+.04
October	12.79	+.04
November	12.70	+.06
January	12.64	+.04
March	12.66	+.04
May	12.69	+.05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool. July 1.

November	25.00	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. June 30.

July	29.80	—.05
Aug.	29.35	+.05
Sept.	28.35	—.05
Oct.	27.05	—.05
Nov.	24.95	+.10
Dec.	24.45	unchanged.
Jan.	23.70	unchanged.
Feb.	23.60	unchanged.
Mar.	23.45	—.05
Apl.	23.40	—.05
May	23.35	—.05

Manchester Market inactive. Cloth sales slow. Yarns firmer.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Upland G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	13.18	—.07
Aug.	13.05	—.05
Sept.	12.89	—.06
Oct.	12.75	—.06
Nov.	12.64	—.06
Dec.	12.62	—.06
Jan.	12.60	—.04
Feb.	12.60	—.02
Mar.	12.62	—.03
Apl.	12.62	—.02
May	12.64	—.02
June	12.61	—.02
July	12.61	—

Steady.

Liverpool, June 30.

Scinde Good	9.75
Fully Good	10.15
Fine	10.55
Bengal Good	9.85
Fully Good	10.25
Fine	10.65
Omra Good	10.55
Fully Good	10.95
Fine	11.35
Broach Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000.

New York markets closed Saturday, 4th July.

Futures at New York:—

July	24.04	unchanged.
Oct.	24.13	+.04
Jan.	23.68	unchanged.
March	23.99	+.05

Spot Cotton at New York 24.80 unchanged.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.00 —.15.

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	23.50	—.15
Oct.	23.56	+.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21.

Demand Bills 485.75.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69½.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 30.

Futures at New York:—

July	24.04	unchanged.
Oct.	24.13	+.04
Jan.	23.68	unchanged.
Mar.	23.99	+.05

Liverpool, June 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	13.18	—.07
Oct.	12.75	—.06
Jan.	12.60	—.04
Mar.	12.62	—.03

SEEDS.

London, June 30.

Market was slow at further decline closed at £19 quoted for June-July and £19 1/8 paid and sellers fro Aug./Sept.

Linseed Bombay £22 June-July nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 5/8 June-July sellers.

Castoreseed Bombay £22½ June-July sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold, per ton £21½ June-July nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21½ June-July quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 June-July sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 1/8 June-July nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull and neglected, tending easy.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 7/8 June-July sellers.

WHEAT.

London, June 30.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 54 June/July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. 56/6 June-July sellers.

Tone:—Weak and lower.

Australian 55/9 June-July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 55/3 May-June sellers.

Tone:—Slow Demand.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, July 1, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
READY:—	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62	0	0	8	3	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	63	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	8	0			
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	6	0	11	14	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0			
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	9	0	13	2	6
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	8	0			
Teelseed, White 85 15	78	0	0	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0			
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0			
Poppyseed White	12	13	0	13	14	0
Groundnuts	71	0	0	14	8	0
Mowraseed				9	6	0
Barley	41	0	0			
Castorseed				12	13	0
Cotton Seeds Ready				5	4	0
Delivery Jira	10	0	0			

FORWARD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	7	14	0
Wheat, Sept.	8	2	6
Linseed, May	13	2	0
Linseed, Sept.	13	6	3

LINSEED.

London, June 30.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21/5 June-July sellers.

Tone:—Dull and slow with downward tendency.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Not 41½ July-Aug. sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Not 41½ Sept-Oct. Done and sellers.

Tone:—Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata at £19 1/8 Aug.-Sept. shipment.

SHARES.

London, June 30.

Hongkong Bank £135½.
Chartered Bank £19 3/8.
National Bank £46½.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/16.
Eastern Bank £6¼.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.

Mill shares remained firm to-day. Generally alround the scrips ware in demand Dyeing, Fazals, Century, Nagpur, Pearl, and Swadeshis were freely transacted. The reasons for the rise are low rates, the holders of the scrips being not willing to part with their shares at such rates. good reports of monsoon a lover India, and easy money. People expect that the stocks of cloth which is aweut 150,000 bales, are no doubt heavy. but with good monsoon, and with practically no stock in hand in the interior of the country, it is likely that the large portion of this accumulation can be easily cleared within a couple of months. It depends upon August monsoon.

In cash shares Andhra Valley were transacted at Rs. 440 to 445, Central Mining at As. 228 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 47. Imperial Bank fully paid were transacted at Rs. 1,425 and Partly paid at Rs. 373-12.

The market will remain closed on Thursday and Friday, being Ashadi Ekadashi and Bakri-Id holidays respectively.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	22-14
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	32
Imperial	500	40	1422-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372-8
Union	7½	..	3-11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8	28
Indian Cement O.	250	..	26-4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111-8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	632-8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71-4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	17-0	6-3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	a27-8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	397-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	507-8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	30-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	61	a30
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	136-4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	352-8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	87-8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4-4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	235
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	25-8
Tata Iron Defd.	150	..	92
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	30	..	48-12
Thacker	75	..	13-4
Telephone	50	1	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			23
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12-8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	827-8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	363-12
Central India O.	100	16	448-12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	106-4
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	215
Currimbhoy	250	..	340
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	340
Edward Sassoon	200	..	150
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	837-8
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102-8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	212-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	390
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4550
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	250
Madras United	250	15	300
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	131-4
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	115
Morarjee Gosuldas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	16	320
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	10	475
Phoenix	100	15	440
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	55
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	9300
Simplex	250	..	121-4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	85
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	453-12
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	50
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69	10
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95	10
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100	
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945 55	100	
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	2
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	10
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	6
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	12
4 per cent.	Port Trust due 1974	75	8
4 per cent.	Municipal due 1974	75	8
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974	75	8
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1929-49	101	8
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1954	102	10

Market quiet but Steady 6 per cent Bonds and 6 1/2 per cent. B. D. Loan in demand, 5 per cent. Tax Tree Bonds and 3 1/2 per cent. Paper steady,

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance					390
Bombay Cotton					400
Bombay Dyeing	806	840	825		827-8
Century	355	370	356-4		363-12
Central India	451-4	460	456-4		462-8
Colaba Land					106-4
Crescent	205	2.5	212-8		215
Edward Sassoon					150
Fazulbhoy	812-8	845	812-8		837-8
Finlay					120
Globe					50
Gokak					102-8
Indian Bleaching					212-8
Indore Malwa	380	386 4	390	385	390
Kohinoor					1050
Madhowjee					250
Mathuradas					130
Meyer Sassoon					115
Mysore					115
New Great	315	320	317-8		320
Pabaney					315
Pearl	467-8	475	472-8		475
Phonix					440
Simplex	+				121-4
Swadeshi	442-8	451-8	452-8	453-12	
Swan Mills					160
Tata Mill					50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	136-4
Bombay Steam	71-4
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	26-4
Central India Mining	28
Katni Cement Ord.	40
Shivrajpur	47
Tata Hydro	397-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	48-12

METALS.

London, June 30.

English best Selected Copper £62¾.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 1/8.
Copper Braziers £77½.
Yellow Metal £67½ net per ton.
Hard Spelter £30¼.
Corrugated Sheets £16.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 30.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/9 July-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 16/4 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 16/4 3/4 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Tone:—Firmer Demand but still quiet.

London, June 30.

Cuban Sugar June July paid 12/3

Exchanges Belgium 108.55

Exchanges Athens 287.50

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medi[illegible] but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately [illegible] a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the [illegible] physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded [illegible] newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappoint[illegible] stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to [illegible]ath to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new [illegible] and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to under[illegible] in connection with my employment a very dreary journey [illegible]al which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took [illegible]teen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan-serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that [illegible]ade my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as [illegible] avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by [illegible] of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain [illegible], yet in consequence of strict surveillance that my [illegible]factor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility, On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex-
1 box of Pills	1-8	penses. *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR B. Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your medicine is really good. Kindly send me three phials more and oblige. My friend wants to try it.

THAKUR SINGH,
P. O. Chanic, District Montgomery.

[illegible]EIKH SAHIB,

[illegible] medicine has been recommended to me by my friend who is cured of his [illegible]o kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience.

KAOSAM AHMED BAVA DESAI
C/o Desai Street at Tadkeshrar,
Via Kim Station, Dist. Surat.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Kindly send me your medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige. I used your medicine once and am got rid of my complaints.

KORA RAM, SHOPKEEPER,
Fort Sandeman, Belochistan, Dist. Sob.

MY DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I used your medicine and praise it.

RAMEZEDCHI, Esq.,
Rly. Refreshment Room, Pyinmana, Burma.

[illegible]AR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Kindly send your medicine at once as it has proved efficacious once.

SUB-POST MASTER,
Kot Najib Ullah, Dist. Hazara.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian, St. 13.

LAHORE.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

the heavy increases in expenditure that fell upon Railways in common with all commercial concerns. I think I am safe in saying that the increased charges made by the Railway for what it provides for its customers is less than the additional charges which other business concerns found it necessary to make for what they supply. [illegible] that under the convention which the Assembly agreed to in order to give effect to the recommendation of the Acworth Committee for the separation of the Railway from the General Finances, the State has agreed to restrict to a definite figure the amount of profit that it will take from the working of the Railways, and that any profit realised in excess of the payment due to the State is paid to reserves which have to be utilised amongst other things, for the reduction of rates and fares. The question, therefore, of the rates and fares to be charged is merely a business question dependent upon facts and figures. In the general discussion on the last Railway budget, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas put a very pertinent question on this matter. He pointed out that we had to put up the rates owing to the increase in the cost of running of Railways; this increased cost was represented partly by increases in the payments for labour, partly by the cost of material, and partly by the cost of raising money, and he wished to know how far these increases in cost still remained, and how far they had been reduced in the different elements that make up the working costs of Railways. I am sorry I did not get an opportunity of giving him the figures at that time as I was crowded out by other speakers. But on figures which I roughly worked out last year, the cost of labour still remained about 70 per cent. above the pre-war figure, the cost of coal was about 60 per cent. higher and miscellaneous expenditure about 30 per cent. In view of those figures, I maintain that the increases in rates and fares are low compared with the increases in expenditure; and we have only been able to pay our way and to make a profit by ruthless retrenchment and rigid economy. The position can also be illustrated by considering the general financial results of our Railway working. On the results of the past year, after paying the contribution prescribed, we anticipate that we shall be able to place from 4¼ to 4½ crores into the reserve. That represents merely about 4 per cent. of our gross earnings. and I do not think that for a business like Railways with a Revenue of about 100 crores, a fluctuation of 4 or 5 per cent. in the volume of trade is anything out of the normal and the amount we put in reserve would not cover more than the risk of such fluctuations. It does not give any margin for a general reduction in charges. When we prepared the budget for the current year, we budgetted for an increase in gross earnings over the receipts of last year of 2 crores. An estimate is only an estimate and is based on the assumption of normal traffic. We have not got that normal traffic, and in the first nine weeks of the year our gross earnings were actually 57 lakhs less than those of last year. Anticipating an increase of 2 crores in gross earnings, we budgetted for placing 3½ crores in reserve, but if the present deterioration and slump in business continues not only shall we not be able to place anything to reserve but we shall actually have to draw upon our reserve in order to enable us to pay our contribution to the State. I mention these figures only to show that in the present general financial position of our Railways, no drastic general all round reduction can be made in rates and fares. But I do not wish to be misunderstood—It is the object of the Government of India, the Assembly and of the Railway Board that the Railways owned by the State should be so run as to provide the cheapest and most extensive facilities for transportation. It is the duty of the Railway authorities to regulate their rates and fares in such a way as to carry the utmost possible traffic at the lowest possible rates. This is a question which is continuely under the consideration of the Railways. If by reducing the rate for carrying a particular commodity the traffic in that commodity will be stimulated resulting in the long run in no adverse effect on Railway revenues, then the rate will be brought down. I do not think therfore that there is any difference in the principles of the Government in this matter and the general principles set out in the speech of your Chairman. As regards passenger fares in particular you are aware that last year the Hon'ble Member in Charge of the Railways portfolio gave an undertaking that the whole position regarding fares would be overhauled and the report made some time before the next budget is presented. That examination is at present going on on every Railway in India.

RATES TRIBUNAL.

This brings me to the next subject touched on by your Chairman—I mean the establishment of a Rates Tribunal. I regret that I am still unable to make any definite announcement to your Chamber. Your Chairman made a reference to the statement which I made to the Legislative Assembly in February that we had only just received a despatch from the Secretary of State upon this subject, and as we had not had time to consider it, no public announcement could be made in the matter. The Government of India and the Railway Board were in complete agreement with the principal recommendations of the Acworth Committee on this matter although they suggested certain modifications in giving effect to their proposals. There is nothing to conceal in regard to Railway rates, and it is, from our point of view, most desirable that all suspicions attaching to the fixing of rates should be cleared away. The proposals of the Acworth Committee on this matter were placed before the Central Advisory Council and they recommended that a body should be appointed which should be an investigating body and not a statutory one—at all events, at the commencement. This would secure all the necessary publicity. The Government of India addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject and received the reply which was referred to in January. That reply referred to certain matters of considerable importance regarding the functions to be entrusted to this body. The reply was placed before the Central Advisory Council in March and a despatch has again been sent to the Secretary of State. I am precluded by the Standing Orders of the Government of India from stating what the material point under consideration is, and I am also, I regret to say, unable to say when a reply will be received. The Central Advisory Council have been taken into the full confidence of the Government of India in regard to this correspondence. I only repeat that arrangements for a public investigation and enquiry into the fixing of rates and the basis of assessment would be one most welcome to the Railway Board.

STORES PURCHASE

I now come to the question of the purchase of Stores by Railways. As regards the quotation from the report written by the Chief Controller of Stores you will not expect me to explain—and I was not prepared for a cross-examination on—a portion of a report which I did not write and for which I am in no way responsible. I would only observe that the report dealt with the year 1923-24 and that the purchases of Railways through the Department of Stores in 1924-25 showed an improvement. I am also sure that the last thing the Stores Department would be that they should be made responsible for the purchase or supply of stores without adequate organisation or staff sufficient to secure the utmost confidence of the departments concerned. The method of utilising the Stores Department by Railways is one that has been discussed by the Central Advisory Council and also in the Assembly. The Agents of Railways have been told to carry out the rules of the Government of India regarding the purchase of stores in India, and on the State lines they have been told to make use of the Indian Stores Department particularly for certain classes of stores which that Department is prepared immediately to deal in. It is rather a difficult matter to graft a new department of this kind on the elaborate organisation which already exist for the purchase of stores on different Railways. Copies of every indent sent by an Agent of a Railway to the Director-General of Stores in London are scrutinised by the Chief Controller of Stores so as to prevent indents being unnecessarily sent abroad. But I wish to point out that, whatever the agency employed, it is the policy of the Government of India—a policy which the Railway Department enforces strictly to purchase their requirements, as stated by your Chairman, as far as possible in this country wherever they can be obtained at a reasonable price and of suitable quality and failing this, to get the products in the cheapest market. Leaving other aspects of the question out of consideration, from the point of view of economy alone, it obviously pays to get your supplies from the nearest possible source and so reduce your holding of stores—with consequent reduction of interest charges, loss in depreciation, deterioration, etc. As regards purchases made abroad, I wish to repudiate as strongly as I can any idea that orders are placed in England for articles of similar quality which can be obtained at a cheaper rate in the Continent. This is not the case, and I think you can count upon the High Commissioner in London safeguarding the interests of this country to see that nothing of this kind occurs. My own experience has been that there is no ground whatsoever for any such idea. On the contrary orders have been going in increasing quantities to foreign countries. I would refer, for example, to the list quoted by your Chairman the list prepared by Charles Armstrong. Now, that list was prepared by him for the purpose of showing how in a very large number of cases the tenders he received from the Continent were below the lowest English tender and the tenders in consequence went to the Continent. He wrote the letter in order to try and induce the Government of the United Kingdom to come to the assistance of those particular trades in order that they might retain some of the trade which was going and had been going to their rivals on the Continent.

As regards purchases in this country we make it a point now in this country we make it a point now in every annual report on the working of Indian Railways to show exactly what stores are purchased in this country and what stores are purchased abroad and to show the reasons why he purchased abroad and I think that if you will go through this list, you will find that we have not allowed orders to go outside India which could reasonably have been placed in India. There is one minor point regarding the purchase of stores referred to by your Chairman at the end of his speech. We referred to the system of showing in the budget the estimate for expenditure on the purchase of foreign stores and on the purchase of indigenous stores. Under the present rules we have to show in the budget the amount spent on stores purchased here in rupees and that spent on stores purchased abroad in sterling converted at the rate of Rs. 10 to the pound, and then to show separately the loss by exchange and he has pointed out that this method of showing the expenditure does not give the true ratio of expenditure in England and in India. That is a point that was discussed on the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. It refers only to the budget. We have not got a separate form for the budget—we have to follow the form laid down by other Departments. We are enquiring into the matter, but I do not myself attach much importance to this small point for this reason that the figures referred to are only budget figures—more estimates. When you criticise the working of Railways, it is better to base the criticism on what the Railways have actually done than on what they propose to do in uncertain circumstances. The criticism should be founded therefore on the annual published accounts showing what the transactions really were. In those annual returns showing the actual transactions we give figures showing separately how much has been spent on the purchase made in India, on articles manufactured abroad but purchased in India, and on articles manufactured an purchased abroad. Those figures give the actual rupee expenditure [illegible] class—the amount shown as expended on foreign stores gives the actual rupee expenditure including the customs duty and the loss by exchange.' These figures give an exact and straightforward statement such as your Chairman wishes to have.

Mr. Sim's reply was followed by some general discussion on the points raised in which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Manji Govindji Sheth, Mr. B. F. Madon Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Prof [illegible] Shah took part.

After the President had again thanked Mr. Sim for his interview the meeting terminated.

"THE MARVEL OF ASTROLOGY"

"The Unbelievable has come to pass."

—:o:—

MR. R. S. SHENAI, PROPR. OF THE TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE UDIPI, S. CANARA WRITES :—

DEAR SIR,

I am glad to inform you that some four years back I had to correspond with you and at the same time get some questions predicted by you. On getting the answers to the five questions which were sent under sealed cover, to my disappointment I found all the answers given by you found rather doubtful.

Now I am glad to state that some of the questions you answered have been **proved quite correct** after a matured time; so again I mean sending you several questions of my own and my friends those who believe in your wonderful predictions.

Whether your future is darkened by difficulties and sorrows, or it be an easy and pleasant walk through the path of happiness, you should know it. If danger threatens you, you can prevent it by following a different course; if happiness welcomes you, you can be in the expectation of enjoying that blissful hour.

—:o:—

SO GET YOUR LIFE PROBLEM SOLVED BY

JAYA VEERA HANUMAN

AROODA SALA,

Tirupapuliyur, S. India

Data regd :—
Time and date of your birth or writing of questions.

—:o:—

RATES:

Six simple questions packed in a sealed cover will be answered for.....Rs. **1-4-0**
One year life sketch **5-0-0**

"Strange Coincidence."

—:o:—

MR. P. N. MITTER, B. COM., (CAL.) 12, A. ABINA MITRA, LANE, BEADON ST., CALCUTTA. WRITES :—

DEAR SIR,

Your predictions are really marvellous,—out of the six predictions made by you on the 14th April 1924, two have actually surprised me by their sudden and strange coincidence. I wish the other four will follow suit.

I may add that I have already asked my friends and relatives to refer to you and **you only** for their future predicaments.

—:o:—

For further particulars apply to :—

PROPRIETOR,

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NORTH KASHELI BRIDGE.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner about the washing away of one of the piers of the north Kasheli Bridge was considered. The officers responsible for the work were the Special Engineer, Mr. Trivess Smith, Mr. R. R. Salder, Resident Engineer, and Mr. H. S. Blaine, Assistant Engineer. Mr. Smith's instructions were clearly to the effect that all foundations were to be taken down to rock, and he himself had examined many of the foundations of the piers latterly. The Municipal Commissioner could not absolve Mr. Salder from blame, but he had some excuse. Mr. Blaine who was in direct charge of the work and responsible for it left the Municipal service in 1924. There was no urgency for the work and the only explanation he could see for Mr. Blaine disobedience of orders was that Mr. Blaine was anxious to secure employment elsewhere while it was available. This neglect had cost the Corporation Rs. 28,250, and the Commissioner had reason to believe that no damages could be available for recovery from Mr. Blaine. The Commissioner had got the defects cured now and the piers rebuilt.

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the matter was referred to the Kasheli Bridge Committee for consideration and report.

HYDERABAD'S NEW RESIDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, June 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, the new Resident at Hyderabad, arrived by passenger train at 12-34 this afternoon together with Sir Lennox Russell the retiring Resident. Mr. Barton was welcomed at the Hyderabad broad gauge station by the nobles and officials of H. E. the Nizam's and the British Government.—A. P.

EXCISE REFORM IN YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, June 30.

A meeting of the advisory excise committee of the Yeotmal District held yesterday morning. Mr. P. S. Rau I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, presiding passed resolutions recommending a reduction in the maximum and minimum number of liquor shops in the district as a result of which 12 shops will be closed. Three opium and 4 ganja shops have been recommended for closure and the duty rate per proof gallon has been enhanced from Rs. 16-14 to Rs. 19-6 in tracts where illicit distillation and serious crime is not apprehended.—A. P.

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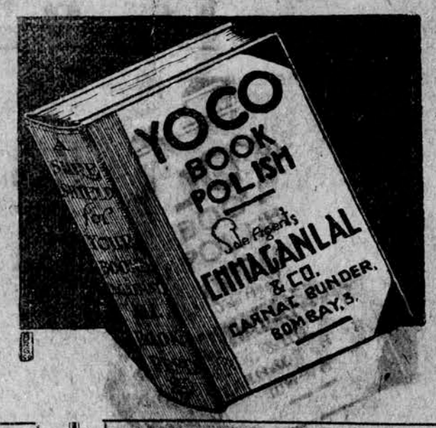

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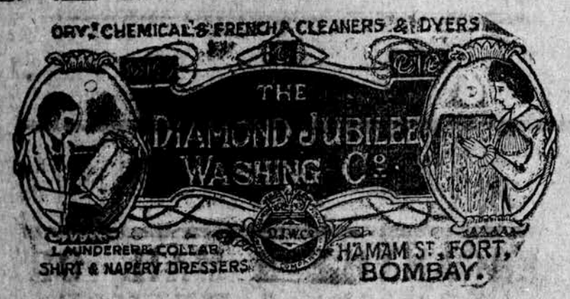

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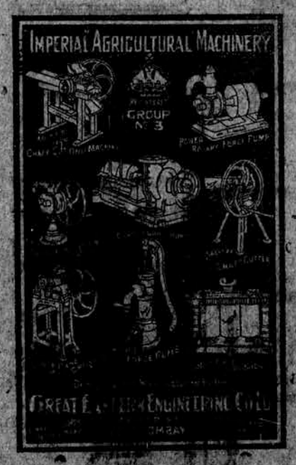

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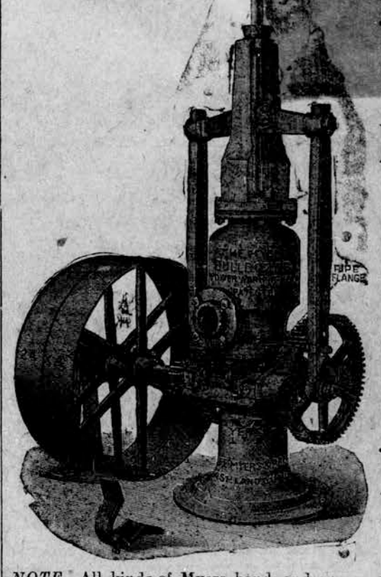

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